

# The Mining Journal,

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES

No. 1941.—VOL. XLII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

[WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS.] {PRICE FIVEPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL  
(ESTABLISHED 1842).

HOLDERS of Mining Shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for same through Mr. CROFTS' agency.  
**SPECIALY RECOMMENDED.**—Belowda Beacon (Tin) shares, fully paid. The rich discovery at the elvan is improving—*Vide report.* Business as BUYER or SELLER.  
Business in CASTLE AN DINAS.  
Business in BOSCAWELL DOWNS—an established dividend tin mine.  
Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.  
Daily Price List on application.  
Bankers: The City Bank.

**MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**

44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—  
100 Aberdunant, 12s. 6d. 10 East Sheboygan, £2. 3 Providence.  
50 Bog, 38s. 6d. 10 Frontino, 12s. 9d. 30 Richmond Con., £3 16 3  
50 Birdseye Creek, £2 16 3 25 Flagstaff, £15 16s. 3d. 50 Rookhope, £23 1/4  
50 Bosca. Downs, £23 1/4 25 Gold run, 15s. 6d. 10 Rom. Gravel, £17 1/4  
50 Castle an Dinas, 37s 6d 25 Hingston Down, £5 1/4 40 Sweetland Crk., £3 16 3  
25 Camp Floyd, £29 1/4 20 Hingston Down, £5 1/4 15 Sierra Buttes, £3 1/4  
2 Carn Brea. 2 Herodsfoot, £18 1/4 10 Saturn, £2.  
25 Caegnon, 12s. 6d. 25 Marke Valley, £3 13 9 60 South Roman Gravel, 16s. 6d.  
25 Cedar Creek (fully paid), £23 1/4 35 New Lovell, £23 1/4 15 Tankerville, £15 1/4  
50 Don Pedro, 13s. 6d. 35 New Quebrada, £2 16 3 25 Utah, £2 1s. 3d.  
150 Ellipse, 3s. 75 New Hingston, 16s. 9d. 20 Van Consols, £4 13s 9d  
50 E. Llangynog, 37s. 6d. 100 Pennerley, £2 11s. 3d. 50 Wheel Russell, 25s.  
10 East Lovell, £20 1/4 100 Pynllimmon, 20s. 20 W. Godolphin, £25 1/4  
20 East Caradon, £4 16 3 50 Penstruthal, £2. 50 West Lucy, 12s. 6d.  
10 Emma (Silver), £23. 45 Parys Mountain, 35s. 40 West Tankerville, £4 1/4  
35 East Van, £7 1/4 25 Pacific, £2 1/4 75 Yudanamutana, 16s 3d  
15 Eberhardt, £26 1/4 25 Panullico, £4 1/4  
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

**MR. YOUNG HUSBAND CHRISTIAN,**  
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

**MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,**  
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,**  
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

**MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

**H. W. ASHLANT, 17, PINNER'S HALL,**  
OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., SHAREDEALER, has BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—East Van, Great Lacey, New North Van, Rookhope Valley, San Pedro, Van Consols, Grenville, Pennerley.

**MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Mr. H. M. advises an immediate purchase of ALLY-Y-CRIB shares for a great rise in price.

**MESSRS. GREGORY, WHITAKER, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, AND GENERAL FINANCIERS, 81, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.**  
Business transacted in all Marketable Securities at closest prices.

**MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, E.C., LONDON, transacts business at net prices in every description of security.

**NORTH POOL.**—This week's report is still more favourable. Attention should be directed to these shares, which will advance in a few days.  
**DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.**—The works are progressing favourably; probably early good results will accrue. Shares should be secured at par.  
**EAST LOVELL** has advanced £4 per share since my advice to purchase.  
**SPECIAL BUSINESS** in East Soton, Frank Mills, Great Rock, Miners, Wiloughby, Gawton, Boscawell Downs, West Frances, and Bog shares.

**MR. T. R. COMYN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

A purchase of the following shares at the present prices cannot fail to realise handsome profits for investors or for a rise in price. The mines are being vigorously and legitimately developed.  
New Dolcoath. Excelsior. Cathedral.  
Penstruthal Consols. West Jewell. South Tolcarne.  
West Gwennap Consols. The Lovell. South Margaret.  
Mr. COMYN can supply any of the above on favourable terms, and recommends immediate application.

**MESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,**  
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—

30 All-y-Crib. 30 E. Llangynog, £1 18 9 5 North Levant, £14 1/4  
50 Aberdunant (offer w/d). 5 East Van, £7 1/4 5 Old Treburget, £14 3d  
25 Alambion, £1 13s. 9d. 40 East Grenville, 33s. 6d 100 Port Phillip, 19s.  
50 Aberdunant. 30 Excelsior. 100 Perkins Beach, 19s.  
50 Almada, 17s. 9d. 25 East Caradon, £4 1/4 10 Pacific, £2 1/4  
50 Australian Un., 17s. 25 Franco Consols. 50 Pynllimmon, 19s. 6d.  
25 Bamfylde. 10 Flagstaff, £15 1/4 30 Pennerley, £2 11s. 3d.  
25 Boscawell Downs. 30 Fortescue, 30s. 60 Penstruthal.  
50 Birdseye Creek, £2 16 3 10 Fortuna, £4 1/4 45 Parys Mountain, 31s.  
20 Birdseye Creek, £2 16 3 25 Gwanton, £2 8s. 9d. 50 South Tolcarne, £25 1/4  
50 Burrow and Butson. 10 Great Lacey, £14 1/4 50 Prince of Wales, 8s.  
21s. 3d. 40 Gt. No. Lacey, £2. 30 Pestarena, 8s. 9d.  
20 Bluen Caelan, offer w. 25 Grogwinion, 7s. 20 Richmond, £4 1s. 3d.  
5 Blue Hills, £23 1/4 75 Gold Run, 15s. 25 Rosewarne Un., 10s 6d  
10 Camp Floyd, £29 1/4 100 G. Brazilian, 5s. 9d. 30 Rookhope, £23 1s. 3d.  
75 Chontales, 10s. 25 Herodsfoot, £17 1/4 5 Ro. Gravel, £17 1/4 9d  
5 Cape Cop., £18 1/4 pm. 25 Hobbs Hill (fully pd.) 5 So. Condurow, £25 1/4  
5 Castle an Dinas, 37s. 5 Hingston, £26 1/4 45 Unit. Mexican, £25 1/4  
50 Cwm Eian (fully pd.). 10 Lovell. 3 Van, £27 8s. 9d. 50 South Tolcarne, £25 1/4  
50 Cathedral. 25 Last Chance, 1/4 pm. 10 South Carr Brea, £24.  
2 Carn Brea, £152. 30 Llanarmon. 50 South Aurora, 21s.  
25 Cardigan Old Bog, 25s. 50 Malaga, offer wanted. 5 Tankerville, £15.  
50 Don Pedro, par. 10 Marke Valley, £3 16 3 2 Thircroft, £25.  
50 Denbighshire. 50 Malpas, 1/4 prem. 5 Thornhill Reef, 25s.  
3 Dolcoath, £26 1/4 25 New Pembroke, £24 1/4 5 Utah, £2 1s. 9d.  
2 Devon Consols, £26 1/4 50 New Hingston, 16s. 15 Unit. Mexican, £25 1/4  
5 Ding Dong, £7 1/4 50 New Wh. Charlotte, £24 1/4 3 Van, £27 8s. 9d. 25 Rosewarne Un., 10s 6d  
10 East Lovell, £20 1/4 10 New Rosewarne, £25 1/4 20 Virtuous Lady, off. w.  
5 Emma, £22 1/4 20 No. Trelegh Wood. 25 West Jewell.  
10 Eberhardt, £26 1/4 9d. 25 No. Trelegh Wood. 25 West Jewell.  
50 Ellipse, 3s. 25 New Dolcoath, £2. 25 W. Tankerville, £23 16 9  
3 E. Haset, £27 18s. 9d. 20 North Pool, £23 1/4 5 Wh. Kitty (Leland), 30s.  
5 E. Sheboygan, pref. 35s. 25 New Lovell, £2. 100 West Caradon, 2s. 6d.  
5 East Pool, £14 1/4 5 W. Chiverton, £29 1/4  
W. MARLBOROUGH and Co. direct attention to East Lovell, New Lovell, Lovell, Boscawell Downs, and South Tolcarne.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 22 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

100 Cwm Eian (fully paid) 8s.; 20 Gawton, £2 10s.; 80 Penstruthal; 20 West Tankerville, £4; 20 West Gwennap, £8; 100 South Tolcarne; 20 Blue Hills, £23 1/4;  
50 Fernan Wheel Vyrran (fully paid); 60 Cathedral, 18s.; 20 West Polbrean, £2 10s. 3d.; 50 Boscawell Downs; 100 Pynllimmon, 20s.; 20 West Jewell;  
10 Roman Gravel, £17 1/4; 10 South Condurow, £23 1/4; 10 Wheat Grenville, £20 1/4;  
5 Miners; 75 Excelsior, £11 1/4; 10 Hingston Down, £5 1/4; 5 West Chiverton, £29 1/4;  
3 Wheel Seton, £24; 2 Providence, £22; 200 West Caradon; 2 Thircroft, £29 1/4;  
80 Great Caradon, 10s. 6d.; 50 North Pool; 65 Wheel Coates, 33s. 6d.; 5 Hingston Down, £26 1/4; 55 Hobbs Hill; 30 New Pembroke, £24 1/4; 100 East Chiverton, 14s.;  
5 Llanarmon; 10 East Van, £7 1/4; 35 All-y-Crib; 70 Wheel Croher, 19s. 6d.;  
25 New Dolcoath; 10 Wheel Uny, £23 1/4; 10 Van Consols; 175 Gold Run, 15s. 6d.;  
40 Sweetland Creek, £23 1/4 9d.; 50 Birdseye Creek, £23 1/4 9d.; 150 San Pedro;  
100 Cedar Creek (fully paid) £23 1/4; 300 Ellipse; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 11s. 9d.;  
100 Anglo-Australian, 12s. 6d.; 250 General Brazilian; 50 Malpas; 20 Emma;  
10 Flagstaff, £15 1/4; 20 Camp Floyd; 80 Tuolumne.

**WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.**  
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.  
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

**MR. ALFRED E. COOKE**  
(Son and Successor to the late Mr. EDWARD COOKE),  
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Dealer in Tankerville, West Tankerville, Roman Gravel, Pennerley, Van Consols, New Lovell, West Caradon, South Margaret, East Foxdale, Belowda Beacon, West Gwennap Consols, Emma, and nearly all British or Foreign Mines, Railways, and Foreign Stocks.  
A purchase of Rookhope Valley shares is strongly recommended.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited).

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

**SOUTH CONDUROW.**—This mine is now in an efficient state of working, and is entering upon what will, in all probability, be a prolonged course of prosperity and dividends. The new pumping-engine has been put in, is working admirably, and the water already in fork below the 71 fms. level. The stamps engine has been altered, so that the full battery of 180 heads is now in constant work. The shares may be purchased for an early market rise, as well as for permanent dividend. Capital may also, at the present moment, be profitably employed in the purchase of shares in the South Tolcarne mine, adjoining South Condurow, which are now very low in comparison with their real value.  
Established 1857.

**MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.**

Orders received and commissions received as usual.  
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

**FOR SALE, at prices annexed, free of commission:—**  
50 Aberdunant, 12s. 6d. 40 North Crofty, 15s. 25 Birdseye Creek, £2 16 3  
50 All-y-Crib, £2 1s. 20 Parys Mount, £1 12 6 10 Camp Floyd, £29 1s 3d  
20 Blue Hills, £23 1s. 10 Penhalls, £4 1s. 3d. 30 Chontales, 11s.  
25 Boscawell Downs, £23 1/4 10 So. Condurow, £25 1/4 10 Eberhardt, £26 1/4  
100 Cwm Eian, fully pd., 7s 50 East Bottle Hill, £1 1/4 5 Emma, £22 1/4  
50 East Caradon, £4 16 3 50 West Caradon, 2s. 9d. 20 Flagstaff, ex dividend, £15 12s. 6d.  
100 Excelsior, 8s. 6d. 3 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £14 2s. 6d. 50 Malpas, £1 10s.  
10 Gawton, £2 7s. 6d. 2 Wh. Margaret, £11 1/4 10 Pacific, £2 1/4  
20 Llanarmon, £1 17s. 6d. 50 Anglo-Argentine War-rants, 17s. 6d. 20 Sweetland Crk., £3 16 3  
5 Lovell. FOREIGN.  
90 New Hingston, 13s. 50 Anglo-Argentine War-rants, 17s. 6d. 25 Utah, £2.  
10 New Lovell, £2 5s.

**MESSRS. JAMES HUME AND CO., 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

Railways. Foreign Bonds, Banks, Mine Shares, &c.

**SELLERS:—**  
5 East Lovell, £21. 50 Camp Floyd. 20 Van Consols, £24 1/4.  
50 Boscawell Downs, £4. 50 Flagstaff, £15 1/4. 20 Pennerley, £23 1/4.  
50 Burrow and Butson. 20 Emma, £23. 20 West Tankerville, £4.  
50 Bamfylde, £23 1/4. 50 Malpas, £1 1/4 pm. 20 So. Condurow, £25 1/4.  
50 East Llangynog, £2 1/4. 50 Pacific, £2. 20 Uny.  
780 Hobbs Hill. 50 Tolima. 20 Hingston, £26 1/4.  
50 Penstruthal, 36s. 50 Rio, 21s. 50 Gold Run, 15s.  
**SPECIAL BUSINESS** in Emma, Flagstaff, and Camp Floyd.

**MESSRS. J. TAYLOR AND CO., 3, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; and ST. JAMES'S CHAMBERS, SOUTH KING STREET, MANCHESTER.**  
Have FOR SALE 100 Aberdunant, at 15s.; 200 Hobbs Hill, at 10s.

**MR. J. GREGORY, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

**MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. WILLIAM WARD**  
(Late Ward and Littlewood),  
CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,  
DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND SHARES, for cash or the account.

**MESSRS. HOOKE AND CO.,**  
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,  
AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,  
9, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.;  
AND 26, WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Messrs. HOOKE and Co., in consequence of the large increase in their business, beg to inform their friends and clients that for their convenience they have opened offices at 25, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

Messrs. HOOKE and Co. are prepared to execute, with punctuality and dispatch, commissions for the sale, transfer, or purchase of any stocks or shares which they may be favoured with. Being in constant communication with many of the most experienced mineralogists of the day, at home and abroad, they are in a position to give valuable and exclusive information on mining matters.

**FOR SALE:—**  
10 New Hendra. 50 West Esqair Lie. 50 East Cwm Vron Lead.  
10 Aberdunant. 50 Cwm Dyffor. 100 Bluen Caelan.  
40 West Jewell. 20 South Pynllimmon. 100 Dolwen.  
20 Cardigan Old Bog, 30s 5 Bwadrain. 50 South Phoenix.  
20 Rosewarne United. 50 Bronfloyd. 100 Llywernog.  
5 Whitehaven Iron. 15 East Llangynog. 50 Terras.  
10 Great West Chiverton. 100 All-y-Crib. 50 South Tolcarne.  
40 Tolima. 20 West Llangynog. 5 Kewick.  
20 Brynnyth. 20 Bellavist. 15 Van Consols.  
25 Bellavist. 40 Cathedral. 15 So. Dolcoath.  
25 Boscawell Downs. 40 Gt. Western (Nevada). 25 Hobbs Hill.  
5 Grogwinion. 50 Tuolumne.  
Messrs. HOOKE and Co. beg to draw particular attention to Fortescue, Boscawell Downs, West Esqair Lie, and South Phoenix Mines, which are certain to go to a high premium, and should be secured at once if advantage would be taken at present low prices.

**HOOKE AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,**  
LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM.

**MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Railway, Mining, and Miscellaneous Shares bought and sold at the best market prices. **SPECIAL BUSINESS** in the following:—  
100 Gold Run, 15s.  
50 General Brazilian, 5s 9  
15 Great Vor, £24 1/4.  
10 Great Lacey, £15.  
70 Gt. No. Lacey, 8s.  
50 New No. Van, 25s.  
20 Hingston Down, £26 3 9  
60 Grogwinion, 27s. 6d.  
70 Kansas, 37s.  
50 Last Chance, £25 1/4.  
10 Lovell, £12.  
65 Llanarmon, 35s. 9d.  
20 Malpas, 36s.  
20 Marke Valley, £4.  
50 New Quebrada.  
60 New Pembroke, £4 18 9  
40 Nth. Tankerville, 10s.  
45 New No. Van, 25s.  
35 New Lovell, 45s.  
25 New Dolcoath, £23 1/4.  
70 New Hingston.  
60 Old Treburget, 10s 6d  
40 Pacific, £23 1/4.  
100 Pestarena, 8s. 9d.  
25 Pynllimmon, 19s. 6d.  
75 Penstruthal, 57s. 6d.  
60 Perkins Beach, 19s.  
45 Pennerley, 51s.  
30 Parys Mountain, 32s.  
40 Prince of Wales, 10s 6d  
25 Penhalls.  
35 Richmond, £24 1/4.  
100 Ellipse, 3s. 3d.  
100 Frontino, 10s. 9d.  
25 Flagstaff, £15 1/4.  
30 Franco.  
100 Georgia, 15s. pd., 13s.  
Bankers: London and Westminster.

**M. R. CHARLES THOMAS,**  
MINING AGENT,  
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

**MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO.,**  
10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

**MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.**  
**SOUTH CONDUROW.**—The 30-inch pumping-engine has been replaced by a new and powerful 55-inch, consequently there is now no probability of the underground operations being stopped by any sudden influx of water. The monthly returns of tin will, we are informed, be over 30 tons. The shares during the present week have risen £1 1/4, and there is now no reason why they should not steadily advance to £15.

**SOUTH TOLCARNE.**—In this mine, which adjoins South Condurow, valuable discoveries of copper are being made, regular monthly returns of which are now being made. A cross-cut is being driven to the great tin lode, which will be intersected in about 12 fms. driving. The shares will, in all probability, shortly have a great rise.

**BOSCAWELL DOWNS.**—This mine continues to improve, as the increased returns show.

Messrs. A. W. T. and Co. have business either as buyers or sellers in each of the above at the close market prices.

Mr. A. W. THOMAS has recently visited Cornwall, and is prepared to advise the public respecting mines in the districts of Camborne, Redruth, St. Day, and St. Just.

Monthly Circular for November now ready; post free, 6d.

**MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, have BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—

Birdseye. Mary Ann. Sweetland Creek.  
Eberhardt. West Wheel Gorland. Malpas.  
Edipoe. Pennerley. Buller.  
Kitty (St. Agnes). Pacific. Utah.  
Cedar Creek. Parys Mountain. West Esqair Lie.  
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application.—Special Business in Camp Floyd.

**LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON, SWORN BROKERS.**

**TO INVESTORS.—NOW READY.**

**LAVINGTON AND PENNINGTON'S "MONTHLY RECORD**  
OF INVESTMENTS," containing an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.  
G. LAVINGTON and A. PENNINGTON, 44, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

**MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for November, now ready, post free, price 6d.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

**MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN.,** begs to inform his clients and friends that he has REMOVED his OFFICE from No. 5, Whitehall, to No. 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C., to where in future all communications should be addressed.

**MR. JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 77, CORNHILL,** advises the immediate purchase of WHEAL GRENVILLE and TRELEIGH WOOD shares.

**JOHN B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., is able to obtain reliable information concerning British and Foreign Mines. The long experience he has had is at the service of the public.  
And invites instructions concerning mines not dealt in on the London market, providing always that the undertakings are bona fide.  
Established Fifteen Years.—Bankers: City Bank.

**WANTED, 750 SHARES** in the above MINE. State lowest price. Also, 500 SHARES in the BAMFYLDIE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).  
Address, "A. E.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,**  
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.  
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

**MESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**  
Are in a position to deal in all kinds of Stocks and Shares, British or Foreign, and will advise, gratuitously, whether to buy or sell in the following:—

Wheal Whisper. Harvest. Hobbs Hill.  
Castle an Dinas. Mendip Hills. Ambrose Lake.  
Monkston Mangano. Tamar Consols. All-y-Crib.  
Gooninnis. Cwm Ricket. St. Brewar Consols.  
But more especially those mines legitimately bordering upon dividends.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—500 or any less portion of shares in the Bryan Tin Mining Company (Limited), not exceeding 30s. per share; and 1000 shares in the Bamfylde Copper and Iron Mining Company (Limited).

**FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,**  
4, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

**BELOWDA BEACON.**—The great country elvan has been cut, and is now worth in places 6 cwt. of tin to the ton. This is a splendid discovery, and shares are in demand.  
CASTLE AN DINAS should be secured for a great rise.

**MESSRS. A. ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.**  
Business transacted in all marketable Securities for cash or account.

A. E. F. and Co. strongly recommend the purchase of Bamfylde Copper Mining Company's shares. Another important discovery has taken place. Captain S. Mitchell says—"I am very pleased to advise you that we have opened on a north lode, half a mile north of the Bamfylde lode, which is lasting first-rate, producing splendid yellow and horse-flesh colour copper ore close up to surface." From this discovery a rise in the price of shares is inevitable. Shares should be bought at once.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MESSRS. BLYTH AND HUTCHINSON,**  
STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,  
3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every information respecting both British and Foreign Mines will be furnished free by post or on application.  
Price-List daily.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

**INVESTORS IN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BONDS,**  
Railways, Bank Shares, Mines, should consult  
THE "INVESTMENT REVIEW,"  
Independent, Fearless, and Exhaustive.

By JOHN R. PIKE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,  
CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.  
Post free, Threepence.

Published this day, price Twopence.  
**THE INVESTORS' MONITOR FOR NOVEMBER,** which contains valuable and reliable advice on Financial Matters; the first part of the History of the Stock Exchange; False Pretences; the Coal Trade; Railway and Mining News. Being a complete guide for investors.  
May be had through all Booksellers, or from the offices, 165, Strand, London.

**THE LONDON STOCK AND SHARE AGENCY,**  
165, STRAND, LONDON.  
Are STOCK BROKERS, and STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS. All transactions conducted promptly on small commissions. References exchanged.  
Shareholders before investing in mines or other undertakings, by consulting this Agency, will be consulting their own interests.

**500 BLAKE'S PATENT ORE-CRUSHERS**  
NOW IN USE.  
For catalogues, apply to—  
MR. H. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, LEEDS,  
Only maker in the United Kingdom.

**MR. JOHN CARTER, MINE SHARE DEALER,**  
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, transacts business in every description of shares at close market prices of the day.

The Share Market is assuming a firmer tone, and good dividend shares are getting very scarce at present low prices. Investors should give this immediate attention.







in saying that you will have one of the most valuable mines ever discovered in North Wales.

The following contracts have been entered into by or on behalf of the company.

A preliminary agreement for acquiring the mine, dated the 14th day of October, 1872, and made between John Lloyd, William Rowland, William Byrom Fox, and Bernard O'Connor (the vendors), of the one part, and John Jones, Esq. (for and on behalf of the company) of the other part, and an agreement dated the 24th day of October, 1872, made between the above-named vendors of the one part and the company of the other part.

Copies of the Memorandum of Association and of the above-mentioned contracts may be inspected at the office of the company, and prospectuses with full reports on the property, and forms of application for shares can be had from the solicitors, auditors, and secretary of the company.

### Registration of New Companies.

The following Joint-Stock Companies have been registered:—

**HIMALAYAH MINING COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 1,100,000*l.*, in 110,000 shares of 10*l.* each. This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the Kulu Mines, situated in Kulu, the Punjab, and Lahore, in India. The subscribers are—George James, 16, Marlborough Villas, Queens-road, Richmond; Oliver George, 3, Lombard-street; Harry Clench, 39, Lombard-street; J. G. Sager, 39, Lombard-street; H. Stephenson, 3, Newman-court, E.C.; E. A. S. Mignot, 8, Mount Pleasant, High-road, Lewisham; David Downing, 36, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park; T. B. Mortimer, 37, Kildare-terrace, Bayswater. One share each.

**MANCHESTER PUBLISHING AND BOOKBINDING COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 1*l.* each.

**NEATH AND DISTRICT TRAMWAYS COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 4000 shares of 5*l.* each. To construct tramways from Neath to Skewan and Briton Ferry. The original subscribers all reside at Neath.

**PATENT FIRE-PROOF STARCH COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital, 50,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 5*l.* each. To acquire the patent of Mr. Donald Nicoll for an improved kind of starch which renders the fabrics for which it is used un-inflammable. The subscribers take 20 shares each and are—John Bennett, 42A, Cannon-street; John M. Egan, 34, Great St. Helens; Charles Harding, 7, Bank-buildings, E.C.; Duncan Irvine, 15, John-street, Mark-lane; Donald Nicoll, 65, Paternoster-row; W. E. Duncan, 120, Cannon-street; Henry Ziegler, Weavers Hall, Basinghall-street.

**THE PATENTED CONCENTRATED ANIMAL MANURE COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital, 120,000*l.*, in 12,000 shares of 10*l.* each. To purchase patent rights for improvements in the manufacture of artificial manure from animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. The subscribers are—John Ford, Portland-lane, Lexington, 50 shares; G. H. Granville, Wellesbourne, Warwick, 50; R. H. Maffern, Pendeford, Wolverhampton, 50; S. J. Green, 28, Martin's lane, Cannon-street, 50; Richard Smith, 37, Caleonian-road, 100; H. Hart, 72, Gloucester-st., 50; F. G. Wheatley, 57, Manor-road, New Cross, 50.

**NORTHERN COUNTIES DRY SOAP AND DYSALTRY COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital, 5000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares.

**HEMPSTEAD AND CO. PHENIX IRON AND CRANK WORKS (GRANTHAM) COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 2000 shares of 10*l.* each. To acquire and carry on the Phoenix Ironworks, at Grantham. The subscribers are—Thomas Allen, Leeds, 120; Robert Hempstead, Grantham, 200; J. Inwards, 20, Bartholomew Villas, London, 100; E. Bainbridge, 13, Amberley-street, Bradford, 6; Henry Bray, Nottingham, 60; John Waddington, Bradford, 20; and O. Robinson, Bradford, 10.

**PATENT ELASTIC WEB COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 400 shares of 50*l.* each. For the purchase of patents for improvements in the manufacture of india-rubber. The subscribers are—Thomas B. Daft, Farnworth, 40; Thomas Barnes, Farnworth, 20; H. Crowther, Great Level, 2; J. Winter, Oak Cottage, Farnworth, 10; Joseph Hall, Farnworth, 10; Samuel Horrocks, Farnworth, 10; W. Parke, Hope House, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, 6.

**SWANSEA BANK (Limited).**—Capital 500,000*l.*, in 250,000 shares of 2*l.* each. For the transaction of banking business of every description. The subscribers are—John Glassbrook, Swansea, 250; E. Bath, Swansea, 250; Alfred Stacey, Swansea, 250; J. J. Jenkins, The Grange, Swansea, 250; John Powell, Swansea, 250; M. Moxham, Springfield, 20; L. P. Williams, Swansea, 250.

**SCOTLAND ASH STONE COMPANY (Limited).**—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 5000 shares of 10*l.* each. This company is formed for the acquisition of quarries at Pateley Bridge, near Leeds. The subscribers are—Samuel Thickett, Millwall, Poplar, 200; George Hackford, 11, Park-street, Westminster, 25; Thomas Linesdale, 21, Navarino-road, Hackney, 25; W. J. White, Cubitt Town, Poplar, 10; R. H. Drew, St. German's Villa, Brockley, 15; W. Allen, 93, Paul-street, Finsbury, 10; S. Watnough, Cow Cross-street, Clerkenwell, 15.

### WATSON BROTHERS.

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**SATURDAY.**—Market very inactive, and prices merely nominal. Carn Brea, 150 to 155; New Rosewarne, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; New West Rosewarne, 6*l.* to 7*l.*; Wheal Argus, 1*l.* to 2*l.*; Tankerville, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*; Van, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 7*s.*; Wheal Grenville, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*; Parys Mountain, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*; West Chiverton, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*; Tincroft, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 5*s.*; Emma, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*; Utah, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*

**MONDAY.**—Market remains very quiet. This being the first day of the fortnightly settlement most of the dealers were busily engaged thereon.

**TUESDAY.**—Chief demand to-day has been for New West Rosewarne, East Lovell, Wheal Argus, and South Condurrow. Emma and Van Consols weaker. New West Rosewarne, 6*l.* to 7*l.*; East Lovell, 1*l.* to 2*l.*; Wheal Argus, 1*l.* to 2*l.*; South Condurrow, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 5*s.*; Van Consols, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*; Wheal Grenville, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*; New Rosewarne, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; East Basset, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 7*s.*; Roman Gravel, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 7*s.*; Pennerley, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*; Tincroft, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 5*s.*; Hingston Down, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*; Great Laxey, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*; Emma, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*; Eberhardt and Aurora, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*; Pacific, 2*l.* to 3*l.*

**WEDNESDAY.**—Market very dull. Dealers engaged with the account. Emma, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*; New West Rosewarne, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; Wheal Argus, 1*l.* to 2*l.*; Van Consols, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*; South Condurrow, East Lovell, Grenville, and New Rosewarne shares at an advance; Cook's Kitchen, New West Rosewarne, and Wheal Argus shares firm at quotations. South Condurrow, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 5*s.*; East Lovell, 20 to 21; Wheal Grenville, 9*l.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*; New Rosewarne, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 21; New West Rosewarne, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; Wheal Argus, 1*l.* to 2*l.*; West Tankerville, 3*l.* to 4*l.*; Roman Gravel, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 7*s.*; Marke Valley, 3*l.* to 4*l.*; North Rosear, 1*l.* to 2*l.*; Eberhardt and Aurora, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*; Emma, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*; Pacific, 2*l.* to 3*l.*; New Quebrada, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 5*s.*; San Pedro, 4*l.* to 5*l.*; Utah, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*

**FRIDAY.**—Holiday. Market closed.

Mr. W. H. RULE, Camborne, Oct. 31.—The market for mine shares in Cornwall during the past week has assumed a much firmer tone, and, notwithstanding dealers have been busily engaged in the settlement of their usual fortnightly accounts, a moderate amount of business has been transacted at advanced prices. South Dolcoath shares are firm to-day at 13*l.* 5*s.*, being a rise of 5*s.* per share within the last few days. South Carn Brea shares, after receding to 5*l.* sellers, during the week, are again in demand at 3*l.* and, from the attention that this concern is receiving from inspectors and mining men generally, we may expect a good rise in the price of shares at no distant period. South Frances shares have been sold since the account at 9*l.*, but, owing to the uncertainty prevailing with regard to the amount they will have to pay for the encroachment on West Frances, shares have again declined to 4*l.* sellers. Subjoined are the closing prices:—Carn Brea, 13*l.* to 13*l.* 5*s.*; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 21; Dolcoath, 13 to 14; East Pool, 15 to 16; East Unity, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*; New Rosewarne, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; New Cook's Kitchen, 2*l.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*; North Rosear, 1*l.* to 2*l.*; Rosewell Hill, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 5*s.*; South Carn Brea, 4*l.* to 5*l.*; South Travers, 4 to 5; South Condurrow, 7*l.* to 8*l.*; South Crofty, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*; South Dolcoath, 13 to 14; St. Ives Consols, 14 to 14*l.*; Tincroft, 8*l.* to 8*l.* 5*s.*; West Basset, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; West Frances, 14 to 14*l.*; Wheal Seton, 25 to 30; Wheal Unity, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*

### COLORADO MINING ITEMS.

**Democrat Mountain.**—There are many noble mineral veins situated on this mountain, but unless the present depressing influence of an over production of ore above the capacity of our mills to treat the same, and the disposition on the part of ore buyers to purchase nothing but high grade ores for foreign shipment, many owners of mines on this mountain will be compelled to move along with the rapidity of that remarkable racer, the snail. It is high time that measures should be taken to increase the capacity of our silver mills, or build more of them. It is evident to all that the money market is tight, and begins to pinch many, especially that class of men who work mines on tribute. One mine owner said in our presence this morning, "I have 500 tons of 200-oz. ore on my dump for which I can find no market at home. I will be compelled to discharge some of my men and go slow for a time." In this one instance we have \$130,000 coin value, locked up in ore on one dump. No wonder we have tight times. But this little cloud on our mining industry will soon pass away. Steps must soon be taken to build more reduction works, or greatly increase the capacity of our present mills. Where the ore is there will be mills, or smelting works, for treating the same.—*Colorado Miner*, Oct. 10.

**Central City, Oct. 12.**—Coal from Golden will be brought into this market now in a very short time. When the railroad reaches Black Hawk it can be delivered at that point for \$7 a ton, giving a good profit to the mine owners and great satisfaction to consumers, who now have to pay such an exorbitant price for the only available fuel here—wood. Messrs. Thatcher and Co. shipped yesterday 700 tons of bullion, worth \$13,000. The water has been lowered in the Briggs Mine to a depth of 470 ft., and is entirely out now, the depth being 500 ft. There is now enough ground opened to keep the owners busy for six years should they not sink a foot further. The condition of the mine is excellent, and the timbering perfect, thus disproving the notion that the filling of the mine with water works damage and makes the walls dangerous.

It affords us pleasure to call attention to two important matters—the question of the Coal Controversy, and a graphic and interesting History of the Origin and Progress of the Stock Exchange—which appears in the columns of the "Investors' Monitor."

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Disease is diffused throughout the globe, and it has been the unremitting study of the inventor of these remedies for a life-time to inform the afflicted that sores, skin diseases, contractions of the sinews, through rheumatism or violence, deformed and painful joints, bad legs, &c., which had previously resisted every kind of treatment, have over and over again been cured by Holloway's remarkable remedies. The most signal proofs of the efficacy of his ointment and pills have been kindly sent to the Professor from all parts of the world, with the expressed hope that such indubitable testimony may induce all other sufferers to try means which are represented to have well nigh worked miracles.

### Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### CHONTALES GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, the Right Hon. the Earl Nelson in the chair.

Mr. J. J. TRUBAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors (which has already appeared in the Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said he would defer moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet until Mr. Belt, who was present, had made his statement, and replied to any enquiry that the shareholders might wish to put. He might, however, mention that the paid-up capital amounted to 119,117*l.*; that there was paid for the purchase of the mine 112,270*l.*; leaving 6847*l.*; but out of that sum a great deal was received in fully paid-up shares. During the year's existence of the present company there had been received for calls, 18,813*l.*, and there had been paid for the mines in hard cash to the old company 12,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 6800*l.*, which had been distributed during the year in this way—preliminary expenses in the formation of the company, 372*l.*; machinery ordered in this country and sent to the mines, 1917*l.*; in works of construction, erection of machinery, repairing water-wheel, putting down tramways, and dead work at the mines, 1896*l.*. The receipts had been the gold received from the mines, which showed a loss upon the year of 2216*l.*, therefore, part of this 6800*l.* had been sent to the mines to make good that loss. In the 13 months ending June the total amount of the ore crushed had been 13,759 tons, producing 4347 ozs. of gold, showing an average yield of 6*l.* 6*s.* dwts. per ton; the cost of extraction and crushing was 13,274*l.*, or (say), 19*l.* 3*s.* dwts. per ton, including London expenses, 20*l.* 6*s.* dwts. per ton; the gold sold for 2*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per ounce, equal to 2*l.* 9*s.* dwts. per ton. In short, another pennyweight per ton upon the same quantity would have met the cost for the year. The cost per ton for the last month, when, for the first time since the formation of the present company, 24 heads of stamps were at work and fully supplied with mineral, was brought down from 19*l.* 3*s.* dwts. to 10*l.*, and when the number had been increased to 36 heads the cost would be much further reduced. Unhappily, as the shareholders were aware, the yield per ton for the past month or two had fallen off, for instead of 6*l.* 6*s.* dwts. it had not been over 3 dwts., and, in one case, 2*l.* 4*s.* dwts.; 4 dwts. would cover all the expenses at home, and 5 dwts. would give a fair profit. The financial position of the company at the present time was as follows:—

CHONTALES FINANCES, OCTOBER 29, 1872.

On July 31st last the balance stood thus:—

At the Imperial Bank	£302 4 10
Petty cash in the office	4 1 5
Managers' balance at the mines	614 17 6
Specie in transit	782 18 6

Since which date there has been received:—

For gold sold	£1604 2 6
On account of arrears of calls	1425 16 3
On Samuel Horrocks	585 10 0
Interest on calls	4 13 1
Transfer fees	5 12 6
Specie received at the mines for Bill of Exchange sold, but not yet paid in on specie sent out in July	965 17 6
Sundry receipts	20 0 0

And paid:—

Cost at the mines, July and August	£1835 4 9
For liabilities on July 31	410 15 8
Stores sent out	95 9 8
Freight and Insurance	13 7 7
Passage and travelling expenses	47 10 0
Office salaries and auditors	90 0 0
Interest on loan, postage, &c.	30 6 10 = 2537 16 6
Balance this day, viz:—	
Cash at Imperial Bank	£1290 15 9
Petty cash	6 6 6
Managers' balance	790 17 1 = 2087 10 4

Another call would have to be made, but he was very anxious not to make that call until they had got the report from Mr. Smeddle, their new manager. Mr. Smeddle had had a large and varied experience in the treatment of low class ore in Australia, and was, therefore, likely to be of great service to this company. It was a great responsibility on the part of the directors to send out a new manager, and therefore considered it their duty, as in Mr. Noake's time, to consult Mr. Petherick, who had not only given his advice in the matter, but had had several interviews with Mr. Smeddle, the result of which was that Mr. Petherick expressed himself much pleased and satisfied, and believed Mr. Smeddle would be of service to the company. He (the Chairman) was also pleased to know that Mr. Belt met Mr. Smeddle at the port of embarkation, and during three days discussed the position and prospects of the mines. Mr. Belt would tell the shareholders that he considered Mr. Smeddle a suitable man to be placed to manage the company's property. There was no doubt Mr. Belt had had very great difficulties to contend against during the last year of the old company, having to depend entirely upon the proceeds of the mines. He knew a great deal had been said about the exaggerated statements made in connection with the discovery, but it should be borne in mind that at the last meeting he told them that he had greater hopes for the mines, not so much from the discovery, but from the good general returns of the previous two months. He stated he did not care about the discovery, but that he was rather encouraged by the good report of the mines. He always believed Mr. Belt had worked that discovery out in a proper way; that, in other words, it was worked with the general produce of the mines. Mr. Belt was still very sanguine about the future of the mines, although he had some doubt about there being sufficient capital. No one could regret so much as he (the Chairman) that Mr. Belt's health had broken down, and he was sure that no one who had read his statements from time to time could say that there was not a business tone in the whole of his correspondence. The only one point that he (the Chairman) had any cause of complaint against Mr. Belt, was that he did not sooner inform the directors that the discovery had fallen off, but that Mr. Belt explained arose from the fact that he was at the time absent from the mine on legal business connected with the company. He would now ask Mr. Belt to make his statement.

Mr. BELT, after a few prefatory observations, thanked the noble Chairman for the kind expressions of opinion he had made concerning him (Mr. Belt). When he took charge of the mines he told the directors that by a certain expenditure certain results would be realised, so that either the results were mistated or the mines had been mismanaged, or there had not been sufficient capital to work them properly. He then proceeded to read extracts from his correspondence with the board referring to the question of capital, adding that from the last year's expenses of the old company he had had no capital whatever. He went to the mines immediately after the revolution, and found them with the reserves worked out, labourers dispersed, and without capital, so that he had gradually to work the mines round until some more machinery had been erected. When the new company was formed he was asked for an estimate of what capital would be required for the erection of the machinery and to bring the mines into a permanently profitable condition. His estimate was 10,000*l.*, in addition to the gold obtained in the interim. He admitted that in the flush of the discovery he estimated that it would continue, but he had never had any statement of what 10,000*l.* to put up the machinery. He had never received any statement of what capital was available, the only thing he had to go by was what appeared in the Mining Journal, in which it was stated abundant capital had been provided, therefore he reasonably thought he was going to get some of it. Out of the proceeds of San Benito he had been able to put up twelve round stamps and to erect a water-wheel. He fully believed that when the call was made in October he would have had 3000*l.*, and he never learnt, until Mr. Noakes told him, that 3000 shares could only be issued at par, and that a call could not be made before January that he ascertained only 5*s.* per share every four months, and it was not till January that he ascertained he was not going to obtain any portion of the call, and in consequence he had to explain in his last printed report. He had fully explained in his letter in January how he had been obliged to stop all the work, so that in reality, if he had been able to get the stamps erected, the mines had not been sufficiently opened out to supply them with ore. The reason these stamps were not erected and the mines opened out, was simply because he had not had the money with which to do it. If he had been unable to make the mines pay after five years working, what prospect was there for the future?

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Belt his opinion of the present prospects of the mine. Mr. BELT said the mines were very extensive, and the lodes numerous, traversing several miles in extent; the lodes were quartz, containing alternate bands of rich and poor ore; the ore was in no place continuously poor, as rich pockets were continually being met with, but the only way to obtain the richer portions was to stop away the whole of the ground, by which plan it could be mined very much cheaper than any other way. During the last two or three years there had been raised and crushed 43,882 tons of ore, from which had been obtained 17,197 ozs. of gold, realising 47,393*l.*. As soon as 24 revolving stamps were got to work the cost of reducing the ore was brought down to a point which he had always said would

be whenever suitable machinery was brought to bear. The cost then was 10*l.* 1*l.* 4*d.* per ton, and he believed this month the cost would be still lower. If this machinery had been up during the time these 17,197 ozs. of gold were obtained there would have been a profit of 23,371*l.*—indeed, he was confident a profit of 50,000*l.* would have been made during those three years. Two months before he came away the rich band at San Benito East had been nearly exhausted, and in consequence of having reduced their exploratory works the produce had fallen off. They must now take their chances of coming upon rich portions of ore, which he believed they would do. They had also three-quarters of a mile in length of the same lode as the Javal, with indications equally favourable as at that mine. All that property was entirely undeveloped. He fully endorsed the remarks of his lordship respecting their new manager, and believed he had had considerable experience in the reduction of poor ores. He then referred to the various mines of the company that were as yet untouched, although they had been worked by natives at a profit.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the extent of the present reserves?—Mr. BELT replied that they were very little indeed, but there were many millions of tons to be opened out, sufficient to last for many years. He calculated that the ore would average 6 dwts. per ton, taking good and bad together.

Mr. MURCHISON said it was perfectly clear that if they had had the most efficient and most extensive machinery it would have been impossible to have produced any greater results, from the simple fact that little or nothing had been done in exploratory works. Unless ground were opened, it was perfectly impossible to have ore to crush, and still less to have reserves. He thought the whole secret of their failure was attributable not to the fact that there had been insufficient machinery, but rather that opening ground on the lodes had been neglected. He was glad to hear Mr. Belt, who had just arrived from the spot, tell them the actual position of the state of affairs—it was taking of his character depended entirely upon the scale of its operations—it was only by very large operations, by crushing very large quantities of ore, that they could possibly hope to derive any benefit whatever. As to their new manager, he (Mr. Murchison) had the pleasure of knowing him several years ago; and knowing something of his antecedents, he was glad to be able to endorse the statements of their noble Chairman with regard to the practical capabilities of Mr. Smeddle, who, in addition to his other qualifications, was a skilful mechanical engineer; he was a man of good position and of good family, and, therefore, he believed they could safely entrust to him the management of the mines.

The CHAIRMAN said the first thing the new company had to do was to pay off the debts of the old company; therefore, the new company practically began with nothing. Supposing more capital had been then required for opening out the mines (and Mr. Belt at first thought it was required), the board could not by any possibility have obtained it until the first call was made; but happily in the meantime the news came of this discovery, which prevented them making a call, and he did not believe any of the shareholders, if placed in the same position, would have felt themselves justified in acting otherwise. He quite allowed that if the work of the new manager before any call was made, the directors had very wisely did, for the purpose of assisting his successor. Rightly or wrongly, they were met by this practical fact, that they were not having the amount of stuff brought to the works that they had the power to work; and they found out at last that the square-headed stamps had collapsed. The machinery was sent out and had been landed at the port, and why it was not got up to the mines he could not understand, although he would have averted that difficulty. The directors had not encouraged to send more capital to the mines, when they knew that the existing stamps were not supplied with ore, although they were informed in the early part of the year 1871, that the mines were opened out capable of supplying 3000 tons of ore per month. As to the future, it was quite clear from Mr. Belt's statements, irrespective of the question of capital, that they had now got more stamping power than ever before. He thought the result would be further reduced. Mr. Belt, after five years experience, was perfectly sure that the whole of the ore, taking the rich with the poor, would yield an average of 5 dwts. per ton, which was enough to pay for the discovery. Mr. BELT said he found the machinery is a most dilapidated condition, and the difficulty was increased by a portion of the water-wheel being carried away by the floods. The stamps were landed at the port in November during an unusually wet season; the plains were flooded, and until they became dry it was impossible to remove any of the machinery. The contractors had left it on the plains, but as far as the stamps were concerned, if they had been got up to the mines they would have been of little use until the mines were opened out. The lode struck at San Benito was very hard and required a stone-breaker, but if all the directors had been out there, they would not have succeeded in getting it an inch nearer the mines, as one of the pieces weighed 2*l.* tons.

A SHAREHOLDER asked Mr. Belt if the water-wheel was now in good working order?—Mr. BELT: Yes; and likely to continue so for some months; and there were 24 stamps in good working order which had been so far supplied with ore; but he had some doubt as to the average produce, because the exploratory works had not been carried out; the ore was in abundance when properly laid open.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if Mr. Smeddle had been supplied with money. The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Smeddle had the balance of 1000*l.* at the mines, and had the same power as Mr. Belt to draw in conjunction with the cashier for any more if he required it. The directors had told him if he possibly could to send his report on the mines first. The directors thought it essential to have the report of the new manager before any call was made and more capital sent out. Mr. Smeddle had 1000*l.* clear of all liabilities, for the month's expenses, irrespective of the company, and also the wishes of the directors, and had power to draw in conjunction with the cashier to the extent of the uncalled capital, which amounted to 6271*l.*, against which there was a debit of 600*l.*. There were also 538*l.* unissued shares of 2*l.* each, and if Mr. Smeddle corroborated Mr. Belt's opinion of the property they might be able, if necessary, to raise capital upon those shares. Although they would hear from Mr. Smeddle next month, he did not expect the report till December.

Mr. MURCHISON said he was most unwilling to do anything that appeared in the least to be antagonistic to the board, but as he understood the Chairman to say that Mr. Smeddle had been instructed to send home his report, and to await instructions as to any works he might deem it desirable to carry out he (Mr. Murchison) felt disposed to move a resolution at once authorising Mr. Smeddle to expend an amount of capital (say) not exceeding 2500*l.*, provided he decidedly thinks it desirable to make such a special attention be drawn to exploratory works in order to open out quickly as much ground as possible. Suppose (Mr. Murchison said) the report received in December from Mr. Smeddle were favourable, what would the directors do with it? Would they ignore his opinions and recommendations even if they entailed only a moderate outlay? He presumed that they would then at once instruct Mr. Smeddle to carry them out. Now, in these matters, time was a most essential element, and in this company the shareholders knew too well how much time had already been wasted. He (Mr. Murchison) thought Mr. Smeddle should be authorised to do what he considered best, in case it were favourable he would have the power of immediately acting on it, at any rate as to some extent, without waiting for instructions to be sent out after his report had been received in this country; and urged a further ground for this course as he believed it would tend to make Mr. Smeddle still more cautious in what he did, as it would place on him the whole responsibility of increasing the outlay without having any plea for referring hereafter to instructions from home in mitigation of any course he took. He felt strongly that some such step should be taken.

The CHAIRMAN said there was no necessity for proposing the resolution suggested by Mr. Murchison, because Mr. Smeddle was already perfectly authorised to do so—and had power to carry out all that was proposed. With regard to the hope of the crusher, he could only say the order was transmitted to the manufacturer as received from Mr. Belt.

Mr. BELT, in reply to a question, stated that it would cost about 700*l.* to erect the remaining 12 heads of stamps and to cover them in.

Mr. MURCHISON said he withdrew his proposition on the understanding that what the Chairman now said was the case—namely, that Mr. Smeddle had the power to do what he had suggested, and that the board had authorised him to that effect.

Mr. PARKER PITKIN had much pleasure in proposing the re-election of the retiring directors—the Right Hon. the Earl Nelson and Mr. Baxter. He was sure there was not a shareholder in the company who was not desirous of recording his personal thanks to Earl Nelson for the position he continued to occupy in this company. His presence added a high degree of honour and character over the enterprise, in spite of the difficulties through which it had had to pass. The rank and position of his lordship had not prevented him from giving the closest attention to the company's affairs, in dealing with which he had brought to bear considerable business-like ability. (Hear, hear.)

The motion being duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### PENHALLS MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austin Friars, on Tuesday, Mr. W. GOSLETT in the chair.

Mr. JAMES HICKEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the preceding one, which were confirmed.

The agents' report and statement of accounts were then submitted:—

Oct. 28.—Our report on the various points of operation is as follows:—The 70 west end has been further extended 6 fathoms; in the latter part of this drive the lode has somewhat improved to about 5*l.* per fathom value. The slope above this level is worth 8*l.* per fathom, and one below 12*l.* per fathom. The 60 north, on the cross-course, has been further extended 2*l.* 5*s.* fathoms, without as yet finding any lode, nor do we expect to meet with any for some distance. The 54 west continues to produce tin stuff to the value of 6*l.* per fathom, and a slope over this level 10*l.* per fathom. In the rise above the 50, west of the great cross-course, the lode is 4 ft. to 5 feet wide, and worth 10*l.* per fathom. Two of the most productive slopes in the 50 east have been worked up to one of those gossans which has heaved the lode some distance, not as yet exactly ascertained; this will occupy some little time to again open out on the other side; the value of the lode where cut off was 12*l.* and 12*l.* per fathom respectively. Another slope at this level is worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 40 north, on the west cross-course, tin stuff has occasionally been found through some 10 fathoms driving; this is probably owing to a split in the cross-course, with a portion of the lode between the parts. We expect soon to meet with the lode on the west side. At the flat rod shaft the north lode in the rise above the 30 is looking well, and worth fully 20*l.* per fathom. A level is being driven from one of the winzes below the 20 fm



been driven close up to the west cross-course, and consequently is suspended, as the heave here is great, and the lode beyond can be worked from another part of the mine. The various stopes above this level are worth 10s., 7s., and 8s. per fathom respectively. In the tribute department there is but little change. The profit from the past 12 weeks working has not been quite so great as from the preceding 12 weeks, which is principally accounted for by the great increase in the price of coals and other materials, the coal bill alone for the past month being nearly 90s. more for the same quantities, than was paid 12 months since. However, we trust the worst is reached in this respect, and we hope to be able to continue the usual profits. —S. BENNETT, W. HIGGINS.

Mr. C. CHESTON did not see that the report required any particular explanation, as the work seemed to be progressing much as usual, and they were continuing to make profits. They had not been quite so large as in the preceding three months, but this was accounted for, and he had no doubt the next balance-sheet would show an improvement again. He had much pleasure in moving the reception and adoption of the report and accounts.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously. The CHAIRMAN remarked that the amount of business they had to do was not very onerous, for as the report and accounts had been adopted the consideration of the dividend was the only matter before them. It would be noticed that the receipts were brought down to Sept. 7 and the costs to July 13; the tin sold and carriage, with 6s. 3d. for tin halves, amounted to 2985s. 18s., whilst the labour costs and other charges in the west end of the mine, for the same period, were 1750s. 8s. 11d. The total available balance was about 200s. less than at the last meeting, but this, as the agents stated in their report, arose chiefly from the great increase in the price of coals and other materials, the difference in the coal bill alone for the month reaching nearly 90s., as compared with the price paid for the same quantities a year ago. As it was really the price of coal which had necessitated the increased rates payable upon most other kinds of materials, they would be glad to learn that the best informed authorities regarded the present prices as quite exceptional. The price of coal had already fallen considerably, and iron had also been dealt in at a very large reduction; this would be a great advantage to miners generally, and it was the more gratifying, as the high prices were almost entirely attributable to speculation. At the last meeting they declared a dividend of 4s. per share, and their present profit would admit of 3s. per share, if they thought proper to declare it.

Col. CLARKE had no doubt that he would meet the wishes of most shareholders in proposing that a dividend of 3s. per share be declared, payable forthwith. Mr. CHESTON seconded the motion, and it was unanimously carried. The proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

#### SOUTH GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, on Thursday, Mr. CHAPMAN in the chair.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed. The accounts showed a debit balance of 1823s. 8s. 3d.

The agent's report was as follows:—

Oct. 30.—I beg to hand you my report on this mine. The engine-shaft has been sunk to the 20, on the course of the great north lode, where plant and barrow-roads have been cut and secured with strong timber, and that level extended east 6½ fms., where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, chloride, and mundle, and worth 8s. per fathom for tin. This level has been driven 2 fms. west: the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing stones of tin. An improvement in the lode at this point is looked for, judging from the dip of the ground in the level above. The 10 has been driven east of engine-shaft on a large and regular lode, and in the present and is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 4s. per fathom. The western drive has been extended 19 fathoms on a lode varying in width from 1½ to 3½ ft., containing in places good quality tinstuff; the present end is worth 9s. per fathom. The rise in the back of the level is communicated with the winze from the adit, where pitches have been taken on tribute at 10s. in 17. The winze below the 10 is driven 4 fms.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 13s. per fathom. The adit level has been driven east of engine-shaft for a considerable distance through a well-defined lode, yielding high heaps of tinstone that would leave a fair percentage of profit with powerful stamping machinery, or some inexpensive mode of treatment. The flat-roof shaft, which is over 100 fms. east of engine-shaft, is being sunk on the course of the Orchard lode, and near the junction of the Great Colenso lode. The Orchard lode was worked on several years, since to a depth of 16 fms. from surface, and the water drained by horse-power; from the workings it is said large quantities of tin were raised: the lode in the shaft is large, 8 ft. wide, and left standing on the side, from which we have broken large rocks of rich tinstuff at the shallow point already seen. Judging from the nature of such a discovery at this level, and the general character of the lode, it is also admitted that those who have seen it, a finer lode has not been met with in the district for some several years past, and when drained to the bottom will, we think, materially add to the value of the mine. We are preparing the new line of rods to this shaft with bobs, &c., as fast as possible, and no time will be lost in getting them in working order. The quantity of water at the stamping-wheels has been little up to the present time, not equal to four heads of stamps regularly kept at work, consequently the sale of tin has not been so good as I had anticipated: it is, however, natural to suppose that we may have a sufficient supply, as winter is approaching, to work the full number of heads over the tin. The tin stuff in the shaft is in first-class order upon the most improved principles, and capable of doing a large amount of work. In reviewing the general features of this mining property, with the number of lodes it is known to contain, intersected by cross-cuts and cautions, so desirable to the production of large deposits of mineral, and the moderately easy nature of the ground for being worked, I cannot but again add, in conclusion, that this property possesses all the elements that seem essential in any mine to yield large quantities of mineral, and become highly profitable to the shareholders. —S. J. REED.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the accounts be passed and allowed, and, with the report, entered on the cost-book.

Capt. REID, in reply to questions, stated that the monthly cost would, for the next four months, be lessened. The cost in future would not exceed 250s. per month, including everything. There was a large amount of tinstuff at surface, and there was reason to hope they would now have an increase of water, and, therefore, an increase of returns. Additional heads of stamps had been erected, and dressing-floors had been laid out equal to all requirements. By the next meeting they would have had more experience of the mine in depth, and be able to give more positive information with regard to the stamping-power.

The accounts were passed and allowed. A call of 7s. per share was made. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### WEST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street, on Thursday, Mr. J. L. GODDARD in the chair.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed. The accounts made up to September 14, showed a debit balance of 1002s. 14s. 8d.

The report of the manager was read, as follows:—

Oct. 30.—I beg to hand you my report on the position and general future prospects of the mine.—Croft Grothall Lode: The lower meadow flat-roof shaft, which has been sunk on the course of the said lode to the 16, or 26 fms. from surface, has been extended east 15 fms. at that level, in places yielding good stamping work; the drive has not been sufficiently advanced to meet the dip of tin ground driven through in the level above, but will be met with in 4 or 5 fms. further. The 10 east, which has been driven through a well-defined lode for a long distance, and is considerably in advance of the 16 fms. level end, is now 1½ ft. wide, worth 12s. to 14s. per fathom. The good tin stuff in the shaft is in first-class order upon the most improved principles, and capable of doing a large amount of work. In reviewing the general features of this mining property, with the number of lodes it is known to contain, intersected by cross-cuts and cautions, so desirable to the production of large deposits of mineral, and the moderately easy nature of the ground for being worked, I cannot but again add, in conclusion, that this property possesses all the elements that seem essential in any mine to yield large quantities of mineral, and become highly profitable to the shareholders. —S. J. REED.

—Great North Lode: A stope in the back is worth 4s. per fathom, and is being taken away at 3s. per fathom; besides two pitches producing fair quantities of tin. I beg to call your attention to the fact that it was only in the early part of the present year that active operations were commenced by drawing with machinery on the Croft Grothall and Leeds lodes, which are worked by two separate lines of horizontal rods, and pump work and shaft have been sunk to, and communicated with, the deeper levels for ventilation and discharge of stuff. In opening out this new portion of the mines, which has been shown by the foregoing remarks, is a matter of time to its development, five shafts had to be sunk, and cross-cuts and levels driven; these have been proceeded with with the utmost energy, and I am glad in being able to state that our return has been somewhat increased, although to a small extent; but I have reason to hope the time is not far distant when the shareholders will see good returns of tin being made, and amply repaid for the outlay thus made in the opening up of the mines. We have an excellent 40-in. cylinder pumping-engine, and water-power capable of working 24 heads of stamps; and I calculate the consumption of coals during the winter months will be comparatively light. We have about the usual number of hands employed on tubwork and tribute, the latter working at a standard of 65s. per ton for black tin; while the same as for months past.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the accounts be passed and allowed, and with the report entered in the cost-book.

The SECRETARY drew attention to the fact that there were five months' costs charged up, the accounts being charged up to Sept. 14.

Capt. REID, in reply to questions, stated that the Leeds lode had been as yet developed to so shallow a depth that it was impossible to speak with certainty as to its future, but judging from its present appearance, and seeing the improvement that had taken place during the last four months, he thought he might with safety say that the day was not far distant when good returns would be made, and the balance placed on the right side of the book. He should not like to say they were going to make a profit during the next four months, but from present appearances the returns would increase.

A special report was read from the agent of the New Hendra Mine. He considered the recent discovery to be of great value, and that good returns of tin might safely be calculated upon. He saw no reason why West Great Work should not be equal to either of the good mines in the neighbourhood.

Capt. REID said the coal bills were light, the consumption of fuel not exceeding 30 tons per month, including engines, smiths' shop, and calender. They were paying 10s. to 20s. per fathom for sinking the shaft, but it was not worth 8s. to 10s. per fathom for that length; the ground stood without timber. He also mentioned that Old Great Work was worked down to a depth of over 300 fms., and commenced to

be profitable at a depth of 50 to 60 fms. He calculated that 2000s. would be ample to put the shaft on Leeds lode to a depth of 50 fms., and it would take 18 months to accomplish. Generally speaking, mines in that district improved in depth.

The accounts were passed and allowed. A resolution was passed, subdividing the shares into 5164. A call of 8s. per share was made.

A resolution was passed, requesting the secretary to take legal proceedings against all shareholders in arrears of more than one call.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

#### FRONVELLAN LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday, when the following report of the directors and the accounts were received and adopted:—

Oct. 31.—The directors have great satisfaction in informing the shareholders that since Capt. Harper's report of the 12th inst. the mine has greatly improved, and appears now about to realise the anticipations mentioned in the prospectus. The directors have to explain that this meeting would have been called some time back, but was delayed until something definite could be reported as to the value of the lode in the deep adit. The last report from Capt. Harper is exceedingly satisfactory, indicating that he is approaching a deposit of ore. At present he values the lode at 15 cwt. per fathom. This is most important and satisfactory, taking into consideration the fact that in the top level, 70 fms. or 200 ft. above, the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom, consequently should this quantity of ore hold down we shall possess a property second to none in Wales. The directors are now anxious to get the necessary crushing and dressing machinery erected, and the dressing-floors laid out, so as to make returns at the earliest possible moment. The directors recommend that the nominal capital of the company be raised to 8000s. by the creation of 4000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, to be allotted *pro rata* among the shareholders, but if not taken up by them the directors propose to issue them to the public at par, or at such premium as the directors may determine and the position of the mine warrant: 6s. per share will be payable on allotment, and the balance called up at intervals hereafter, as may be required. —T. A. MASEY, F. R. WILSON, A. B. BROWN, J. DAVIES.

The retiring directors, Mr. F. R. Wilson and Mr. John Davies, were re-elected. The meeting was then made extraordinary, and the following resolution was passed:—

"That the nominal capital of the company be increased to 8000s., by the further issue of 4000 ordinary shares of 1s. each, such shares to be allotted *pro rata* in the first instance among the existing shareholders, and if not accepted the directors are hereby authorised to issue such residue or balance of such shares to other applicants, at a premium or otherwise, as the board may think fit and determine."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors, proposed by Mr. T. THOMPSON, jun., and seconded by Mr. F. BINGLEY, terminated the proceedings.

#### VANCOUVER COAL MINING AND LAND COMPANY.

At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held on Tuesday, the directors' report and statement of accounts will be submitted.

The accounts for the six months ending June 30 last, after making the customary deduction for depreciation, show a balance of profit of 9017s. 8s. 8d. The sales of coals have exceeded those of many previous half-years, the output has been fairly maintained, and the several new works in progress have been pushed forward with vigour and success. On the mainland the sinking of the Douglas shaft was completed on Monday, 29th inst., and the shaft is now being worked to a depth of 163 ft. below the Douglas seam, but a fault was met with at a point where the coal was struck. The managers, regarding this disturbance as merely local, have completed the necessary works in the shaft preparatory to the driving of exploratory headings. At Newcastle Island the new slope has been sunk an additional 70 yards in coal throughout. At a distance from the surface of about 200 yards levels are being driven through the coal, the sinking of the slope being continued at the same time. Wharves, hauling and pumping machinery, and other appliances are also in course of erection, with a view to an early and large output from this mine. Some small shipments of the new coal have already been made, and highly favourable reports have been received as to its quality. Several considerations have induced the board, previous to the recommendation of a dividend, to restore the reserve fund to its original amount of 3000s. (which will require 1646s. 10s. 7d.), and further to increase it by a sum of 2000s. This will leave at the disposal of the directors 5370s. 9s. 1d., out of which they recommend that a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, be declared, which will absorb 4130s., leaving a balance of 1240s. 9s. 1d. to be carried forward.

**SOUTH AURORA.**—The general meeting will be held on Nov. 6. The following is a summary of the company's balance-sheet, made up to Aug. 31:—

Dr.—		
Balance of exploration account	12,187	17
Sundry creditors	2,140	4
Profit and loss	2,783	6 8—
Cr.—		
Purchase of mine, mill, machinery, &c.	£291,655	14 8
Stores on hand at date	3,376	14 0
Diamond drill	999	6 4
Office furniture	84	0
Assets and cash	20,955	8 4—
	£317,111	9 4

**BENSBERG (Lead Mining and Smelting).**—At an extraordinary general meeting, held on Wednesday at the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool, (Lieut.-Col. Wilson in the chair), the following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors of the company:—Messrs. E. K. Muspratt (Messrs. J. Muspratt and Sons, Liverpool); J. Barkeley Smith (Messrs. Houston, Smith, and Company, Liverpool); and Joseph Coltart (Messrs. Coltart, Ronald, and Coltart, in place of Messrs. W. Alexander, J. M. Wood, jun., and R. Singlehurst, who have retired).

**EAST ROCKS (Hematite Iron Ore).**—At a meeting of the directors of this company, held on Thursday, in Manchester, the shares were allotted, and mining operations were ordered to be commenced forthwith.

**BROOKWOOD.**—At a general meeting of adventures, on Tuesday (Mr. T. K. Dymond in the chair), the accounts for 16 weeks to Aug. 16 showed a credit balance of 1547s. 4s. 2d., and a dividend of 7s. per share was declared. Capt. Trevillion says:—The mine is in good working trim, and you will perceive that we are making good progress with the sinking for another lift; when accomplished we shall be in a good position, and hope to lay open by driving a considerable run of ore ground. The principal drawback with us is the great drop in the price of copper ore, an occurrence which we little expected. This drop has interfered with the profits, as our quantity and quality sampled and sold have been for the last four months about the same as formerly.

**NORTH WHEEL CROFTY.**—A meeting of shareholders was held at the mine on Oct. 22, Mr. William Watson, the pursuer, in the chair. The accounts for the four months to end of August showed a debit balance of 755s. A call of 2s. 2d. per share was made. Commenting upon the accounts, the Chairman said the tin sold was a trifle less than at the last meeting, and the average price obtained was exactly 4s. per ton less, which made a difference of about 150s. Of copper they sold 33 tons, but double that quantity was reported sold at the last meeting. This decrease of sales is less than to be realised of 317s.; total difference in tin and copper 364s. less, to say nothing of arsenic. They could not be expected to have got more tin, and considering the poverty of the mine for the last six or eight months, it was surprising to him how they got so much in the 170 fms. level, through the falling away of so much earth. As regarded expenditure, every effort had been made to keep it as low as possible in every department. The labour cost had not been so low for three years or more, notwithstanding that they had been giving extra prices for everything. They had to give more for labour in those deep mines, their being now 270 fms. deep. With reference to merchants' bills, they were aware that coal had gone up in price, as well as other materials they consumed, but the bills were much less than previously. They acted judiciously in taking in a large quantity of coals some time ago, the highest price they paid now was 22s. per ton for delivery. Every effort had been made to get good materials at a low price. As regarded the mine, he really could not but think that, notwithstanding it was deplorable adversely, it was much more favourable than might have been expected by those who knew anything of the mine, and what they had had to contend with.—Capt. W. C. Vivian said the machinery and everything was now in first-class order. They had laid out a great deal of money in the last 12 months in one way and another to put the mine in first-class condition, and everything now was complete. Supposing the yield of tin to be as calculated, their prospects would be excellent.

**CARLISE MINE.**—A meeting of shareholders was held at the mine last week. Before the account was held the adventurers were conducted over the mine, and the machinery, about which so much had been said, was pointed out to them. The mine is in a fine condition, and they have large quantities of tin belonging to it almost as good as new, of a very strong and substantial character. There is a similar boiler for lifting purposes, and altogether there is a very large amount and weight of machinery on the ground waiting to be fitted into place. The new engine-house is substantially built, and ready to roof in. The engine-shaft is sunk as far as water will admit, and it is timbered in a most workman-like and substantial manner, and it must have suggested itself to every mind present what a pity it would be, now that all this money had been laid out, all this work accomplished, that the mine should be brought to a sudden standstill and abandoned. If there was any truth in the "old men's tales" as to the former riches of the mine they were equally true now as when the mine first started, and the faith of the practical men who had embarked in the speculation was not in the least shaken—notably Captain Kitto, than whom few knew more about the neighbourhood. He still holds on by the ship with unshaken confidence that the mine, if worked, would prove a valuable property. What is, perhaps, of more importance is the fact that the Messrs. Harvey and the Messrs. Bank have been doubling their interests since the last meeting, although smaller people have been relinquishing their shares. A call of 18s. 4d. per share was made, for the purpose of paying off the debit balance. Mr. J. Tregoning, a member of the firm of Harvey and Co., Mr. J. H. Budge, and Capt. Kitto were appointed a committee for the mine.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

**SOUTH CONDUROW.**—The important operation of changing the old and worn out pumping-engine on this mine has been most satisfactorily accomplished, and with a rapidity that will bear comparison with work of a like character that Cornish engineers are occasionally called on to perform. Many of our readers will recollect that this was one of the mines that suffered very severely during the past winter from inefficient pumping power, and the mine turned in consequence from a dividend into a call-making one. The adventurers, therefore, on the recommendation of their managers and engineers determined to erect more powerful pumping machinery to avoid such casualties, and the serious losses resulting therefrom, and there being no other shaft immediately available, it was determined to supplant the old engine and erect a new one in its place; and as the mine throughout would be at a complete standstill while the change was being made, it was for the interest of the company that it should be effected as expeditiously as possible. Operations commenced on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th inst., and carried on night and day without intermission, and despite the inclement weather the new 65-in. engine, supplied by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, was erected and successfully set to work at noon on Friday last, the change being effected in nine days and a few hours. Too much praise cannot be given to the managers, Messrs. J. Vivian and Son; the engineers, Messrs. J. Hocking and Son, and all

concerned, for their exertions in the company's interest; and as the mine will be now clear of the risks to which it has been previously exposed, it is to be hoped that a long future of prosperity is in store for the adventurers.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

**PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL (Gold).**—Clunes, Sept. 9: During the four weeks ending Aug. 13 the quantity of quartz crushed was 4978 tons; pyrites treated, 40 tons; total gold obtained, 1303 ozs. 13 dwts., or an average per ton of 5 dwts. 6½ grs. The receipts were 4953s. 8s. 10d.; payments, 3625s. 10s. 1d.; profit, 1327s. 18s. 9d., deducted from which was last month's debit balance of 67s. 1d., leaving an available balance of 1260s. 17s. 9d. The amount divided between the two companies was 1000s., of which the Port Phillip Company's proportion is 650s. The quantity of quartz crushed during the two weeks ending Aug. 27 was 2415 tons; pyrites treated, about 13 tons; total gold obtained, 601 ozs. 7 dwts., or an average per ton of 4 dwts. 23½ grs. Remittance, 600s.

**CLIFTON.**—Extracts of correspondence to the London and Colorado Company:—Central City, Oct. 9: Clifton Mine can now produce 10 tons per day, which, I think, will average 60 ozs. of silver per ton. When the required reduction works are on the mine there is no saying what dividends this mine will pay. This mine has made us all a reputation which we may be proud of.—March 25: I have merely to repeat that the upper level on the Clifton Mine is producing a large amount of ore; assay gave 141 ozs. of silver and 18 dwts. of gold per ton, 2600s.—April: Three assays, as given by a gentleman who visited the Clifton Mine—No. 1, main shaft 127 ft., 360 ozs. of silver per ton of 2000 lbs.; 2, east and west driving, 150 ozs.; 3, Clifton tunnel, 41 ft.—April 27: The Clifton Mine is looking, if anything, better than ever.—July 13: My desire is to have concentration works, so as to dress the Clifton ores, and then it will be seen what the mine will do. I have a plan on which to take out the ore, and which will enable us to work and bank it for \$2 per ton, or less.—Aug. 22: A great improvement in the east tunnel; a fine course of ore.—Sept. 5: East tunnel lode looking splendid; runs over 20 fms. to the fathom.—Sept. 16: They are raising large quantities of very fair ore from the eastern tunnel in driving only. What a splendid mine this is.

**CEDAR CREEK.**—T. B. Ludlum, Sept. 28: In my last I mentioned that Messrs. Dunne and Chadbourn had been here, I can now add Mr. McLean (of Sweetland Creek) to the list. To all of these gentlemen I submitted my plans and propositions, and have the satisfaction of having their hearty approval to each and every one, and I trust that the boards of directors will also sanction and approve of acts and recommendations. The following comprise the principal and most important, all of which I have carefully considered. I will not at present refer to the bed rock tunnel, which, though by far the most important, is immediately required, but will confine my remarks to those improvements which can be made available during the next water season. A tunnel from Dutch Flat canyon, through the Vention, into the Wankanee, thence into the Jehosaphat Mine—No. 1, distance of about 700 ft.—is one of the most promising improvements that can be made available for present workings. This will be a gravel tunnel, and will not reach the bed rock, but will give 40 ft. in depth below the present level. Our country surveyor estimates that, with the peaks and benches now remaining on the old level, we will then have a bank that will average 150 ft. The cost will, I estimate, as no work has been done in this bottom ground sufficient to demonstrate the nature of the formation. The former owners, and some of our oldest miners, estimate that it will cost about \$10 per foot (finished), which I believe is not far from correct. The tunnel can be completed in time for the next season, and I anticipate that it will much increase the returns during the coming season. Acting in accordance with my own judgment, and on the advice of Mr. McLean, and with the approval of Messrs. Dunne and Chadbourn, I have started this work, and am now pressing it vigorously. I am also sinking a shaft called the deep drift, intending to sink the bed rock, believing that by so doing I shall open drift workings and be prospecting the claim by the same work. I have commenced work on the Sterrit claim, at Lost Camp, intending to open it in time for the coming season. It will cost about \$8000 to rig this claim, but when once running it will be a source of revenue which will be clear again, as the water to be used there will be only the surplus which we now lose. There is more water running down the creek at certain seasons of the year than we convey in our ditches, and it is my intention to run this claim on the water alone, making it strictly a waste water claim. I have just completed arrangements for opening up the Horn Ticker on a lower level, and will have it rigged ready for working when the season opens. I have also made arrangements to open up the Central claim. We will have in running order at the commencement of the season—The Gold Run (one-half interest), the Home Ticker, Pacific Union, Central, Deep Shaft, Jehosaphat, and Sterrit, three more than the former owners had running last season, and these are all that can be made available this season; and I am of the opinion that the returns from these will be all that the board can wish for. With regard to the increase of our water supply, I will state that by the construction of a dam about ½ mile below the lower reservoir in Lake Valley, we could extend our water season about one month. I shall aim the coming season to realise the largest amount of money of the year, in expense, believing this to be the true interest of our company at present. This I written in haste, but the subject-matter will be explained in detail in my report, which I hope ere long to be able to send you.

**SWEETLAND CREEK (Gold).**—G. D. McLean, Oct. 6: The present run (published in the Mining Journal for Oct. 12, 1872) carries the extra expense of 700 kegs of powder, amounting to nearly \$2000, also a bill of candles, and \$320 worth of giant powders. However, the secret of the result is want of grade, and the company need not look more for profits until washing commences through the new tunnel, which will not be before March 1 next. Our expense is now heavy, and the lumber and blocks are to buy, and the extension of building the shaft, raising the shaft, driving cut, &c., all to shoulder. We will do the very best. The State county taxes will be to pay soon, which will amount to \$1200 or \$1500. Do not let the foregoing discourage you. We will work through it all, and then get back the outlay with interest.

**UTAH.**—P. A. Eagle, Oct. 5: We have produced during the month of September 2414 bars of bullion, equal to 143 tons, and have sold 176 tons, at prices varying from \$129 to \$108½ per ton, 70 tons of which was the produce of August, unsold on the 31st of that month, the balance of September produce being in hand, and which, with the yield of two days in October, will be disposed of in Salt Lake this week. The furnace was shut down for repairs on the 3d inst., and will be fixed up again to-morrow. The total cases of bullion received for September was \$31,558.42. The quantity of purchased ore smelted was 240 tons, and 14 tons of calcined galena ore. The most important fact connected with the mines has been the discovery during the last five days of galena in the Red Warrior, assaying from 26 to 30 ozs. of silver. This is an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the grade. Several assays have been made in order to test the body of ore, and so far the result is uniformly the same. This is very satisfactory, and as we are stopping daily we may reasonably anticipate an increased value of \$30 per ton in our bullion. I am also pleased to add that work has been resumed on the Dartmouth ground, and some very fine carbonates are being extracted. The results are very promising, and the foreman informs me that he will obtain probably between 200 and 300 tons of ore from this mine before any interruption takes place from winter snow. We are driving a cross-cut from the 112 westwardly, and expect to connect with the Red Warrior Ledge in ten days. The main shaft is now being used for hoisting ore to the surface. There is a sump at the bottom of the shaft which receives the drainage of the mines, and both ore and water are being raised at the same time. This shaft is one of the best on the Pacific Coast; it is timbered in a workman-like manner and in good shape to a depth of 158 ft. New kilns are being built for roasting ore on the surface (open kilns).

Oct. 12.—The information sent you a few days back with regard to the developments in the Dartmouth property, and the improved grade of the Red Warrior galena is fully confirmed. It is hoped that we shall obtain from 200 to 300 tons of carbonate ore from the present openings in the Dartmouth Mine, and should this prove to be the case I need hardly remark that it will benefit us very largely. I forwarded an assay of this ore very recently. Outside kilns are being built all around by the foreman, and the washing of the galena ore is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Junk informs me that the ledge in the Red Warrior is almost without limits, and that the body of ore where he is now working is immense.

**BRAGANZA.**—Sept. 30: We have suspended the works at the deep adit for the present, and have employed our force in exploring the new discoveries, and I informed you in my last that the results were sufficiently encouraging to warrant our prosecuting the works at a deeper level at this point, the level has been driven 9 fms., but the ground being rather hard we have made it just wide and high enough for the men to work, consequently the quantity of ground broken and treated has not been much, yet it has produced by the process of sluicing some 2 ozs. of gold of a very superior quality. The work in other parts is progressing.

**LUSITANIAN.**—Thomas Chagwin, Oct. 22: Palhal: River shaft is now holed to the 130; the lode in the shaft is 8 ft. wide, composed of quartz.—Levels on Basto's Lode: In the 160 the lode has not been taken down since last report, when it was worth 5 tons of ore per fathom in the eastern end, and 3 tons in the western end; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and country, and in the same level west it is yielding 2 tons per fathom. The lode is large in the 140 and 130 going east, but unproductive. In the 123, east of River shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, yielding small stones of ore. In the 110 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundle, and country, and in the 90 east 2 ft. wide, of flookan and schist. The lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and flookan, in the 80, east of winze No. 89; and in the same level west of this winze the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of schist and quartz. The lode in the 70, east of River shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. Mill lode, in the 18, east of Taylor's, is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. The branch in the 38, west of Silver lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz. The slide lode in the 140 south, west of Taylor's, is 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan and quartz; in the 130 south-east 2 ft. wide, of dry flookan, and in the 130 north-east 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan and schist. Adit cross-cut is going south of the branch west of Perez' shaft in a hard, fine grained.—Carvalho: Cross-cuts: The ground in the 60, north of incline shaft, is a little more favourable for driving. In the 60 south it is dry, but tight.—Levels on Lode: The 60, east of incline shaft, is on a lode composed of irregular patches of quartz. In the 50 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and country, and in the opposite end it is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of lead. The 40 east is unproductive. In the 40 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, spotted with lead and mundle. The 30 and 20, driving east, are of no value at present.—Caunter Lode: In the 1½, west of incline shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 20 west it is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of lead. The flookan lode in the adit, west of incline shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, containing a little quartz, from which water is flowing.

**LANESTOSA.**—Oct. 25: Esperanza: Work has been interrupted in the pitches at Caves through heavy rains, but is now resumed; the points worked are generally poor.—Santa Lucia: In the winze from incline we have driven in an ore-bearing bed, and find it taking its regular dip; the sinking of incline will be resumed, to intersect the bed lower down. Some patches of lead have been met with here, but are apparently very small local, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom.—Aurora: The lode in driving Santo Tomas adit, on north lode, is very large—hard siliceous rock, with strings of lead. The rains have brought away the ground here, so that it has been necessary to secure with timber; we have again reached the bottom.—Glanrafin: In sinking San de Uso shaft we have broken a branch of lead in the bottom. The ore has a scoriaceous appearance, with a large proportion of carbonate; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, chiefly heavy siliceous rock; the plat is being cut, and skip-road put in here. The lode in driving the deep adit is 3 ft. wide, composed of carbonaceous shale, with calcareous spar, and occasionally strings of lead.—Aurora: In driving Ana deep adit the end is in close hard limestone. In sinking Pardo's shaft the ground is good, and fair progress is being made; strings of lead have lately appeared. In Zalacain's pitch the working has been much disturbed



## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ABERDAUNANT.**—S. Tox, Oct. 30: We have this morning reached the north wall of the lode at the bottom of the winze, 10 fms. below deep adit. We have only blasted two holes in the lode, which are letting out a large stream of water, and have drained the lode dry in the bottom of deep adit level; the men have been constantly drawing water ever since. I should think this is a favourable indication of a good lode. I cannot say anything of its value yet, but hope by next week to have a little further into the lode, and see something more of it, when you shall have more particulars. The rise in the back of deep adit, to meet winze under No. 2 adit, is not looking so well; it is now worth 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. The rise in the back of No. 2 adit, 4 fms. east of winze, is worth  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of lead per fath. for the part we are carrying; it is 5 ft. wide. In the east part of the sett we have cleared through the choke, and can now go west 24 fms., and in a cross-cut north 5 fms., where the lode is, and another choke, which will be cleared with all speed. The tram-roads, so far, are all in the place.

**ABERSTWYTH.**—John Trevelyan, Oct. 28: Penrhyn: The water is in fork to the 20 below the surface, and the levels 10 and 20 secured; we shall at once drop the lift to the bottom, which is from 7 to 8 fms. below the surface. It is cleared by intent cutting plat at once, and try to sink under without the aid of pumps; from present indications I am inclined to think it can be done. We purpose to sink 22 fms. under the 20, making a total from surface of 86 fms. At that depth it is our desire to drive on the course of the lode coming under all the great deposits of ore which have been so successfully worked on in the upper levels of these mines: 86 fms. is also the average depth where all our rich mines began their success, and we, therefore, confidently expect the like result. The bargains throughout the mines are without any change to notice, excepting the trial winze under the 30 west, at Bwlch Gwyn, having much improved. Our machinery is in excellent order, and we are busy as we can be with the dressing.

**ALL-Y-CRIB.**—J. Clint, Oct. 30: I have come to the conclusion it will be best to go on with the sinking of the engine-shaft by tackle from the adit level to a 15 ft. level, and, if possible, 20 fathoms draught; the men are now squaring out ground in the 10, below adit, and making preparations to resume sinking. A new stop has been started in the 30 east, which it is expected will turn out of much value. The lode in the shallow adit winze continues to look very favourable. No change in any other part of the mine since my last report. The dressing department is going on well. I shall have the sampling of 50 tons all down by the end of the week, or next Tuesday at the latest.

**BALLYCUMMISK (Copper).**—Captain Daniells, manager of this company, has forwarded reports, from which the following are extracts:—  
Sept. 7.—The underground operations are encouraging, and looking favourable. The ground in the sump-shaft is a little improved for sinking. The end in the 198 fathom level still continues to go through productive ground for copper ore. In the 210 ft. level we should have a pair of men driving west on the same lode as in the level above, seeing we are going through productive ground. The stopes in the levels throughout the mine are yielding fair average stuff for ore. The stopes at Coosheen are without change.

Sept. 20.—The stopes throughout both mines are yielding fair average stuff for copper ore. At Coosheen the winze under the 46 ft. level is going through lode of a good promising character. The stopes over the 46 ft. level is a little improved. All the machinery and dressing operations are going on well.

Sept. 28.—The sump-shaft at Ballycummisk under the 210 still continues to hold ground of the same character as when last reported on, but the water has increased. The end in the 210 ft. level, driving west on the north lode, is of a promising character. The stopes in the 180 ft. level, driving west on the north lode, is of a promising character. At Coosheen Mines the winze under the 46 has good improvement. The stopes over the back of the 46 is much the same. The pay and setting passed off satisfactorily on the 21st.

Oct. 5.—Ballycummisk: The end on the north lode in the 210 ft. level is looking well, with a good branch of ore 18 in. wide. The end on north lode, on the 198 ft. level, still continues to go through good ground for stopping. The stopes throughout the mines are much the same as when last reported on, with the exception of the one over the 198 ft. level, where there is a decided improvement. I have set four men to cut out a piece of the lode in the 198 ft. level, and set two other men to cut out a piece of the lode in the 210 ft. level, and the other in the back of the 198 ft. level, on old lode. At Coosheen we have commenced to drive east and west from the winze sunk to the 56 ft. level.

Oct. 12.—In sinking the sump-shaft under the 210 we have met with spary branches. The ends in the 210 and 198 ft. levels still continue to go through a good crop of copper ground, and there is an improvement in the 198 since last week. The stopes throughout the mine are yielding fair average stuff for ore. The new side in the 186 ft. level has cut into copper ground, and I am of opinion that we will be able to open a piece of the lode in the 198 ft. level. We have commenced to ship ore (second crop) since the formation of the company.

Oct. 19.—We continue to sink the sump-shaft under the 210. The ends west in the 210 and 198 still continue to pass through good copper ground. The stopes throughout the mine are looking well, and yield fair average stuff for ore. At Coosheen the end in the 56 ft. level still holds a strong, promising lode.

Oct. 26.—Ballycummisk: There is no change to notice either in the drivings or stopes since the last report, excepting at the end of the driving west on the north lode, at the 210, at which point the lode is opening to a greater breadth. The Vesper shaft, at the 180 ft. level, with average cargo of 121 tons of copper ore.

**BALLYVALE.**—J. Pope, Oct. 28: The new copper lode north continues to open out most encouragingly. I expect to get the open cutting in, and shall begin driving in the hill in a few days. The copper mine generally is much the same as last reported upon.

—L. Mitchell, Oct. 29: The western part of the mine continues to look well. The middle lode will produce from 15 to 20 tons of iron ore per fathom. The south lode is now turning out large quantities of iron and manganese. I have also discovered another large lode of this mineral, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-east of the first, within a few days of the end of the mine. We have commenced to ship ore of this property men are engaged clearing a shaft that was sunk by the old men as deep as the adit level; this work we hope to complete in four days, when we shall have good ventilation throughout the workings. This will also facilitate our operations on the iron; this lode, as far as we have seen it, is very good, and in my opinion, by extending the cross-cut south about 9 fms. further, it will intersect another lode.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—Wm. Phillips, Oct. 31: The lode in the 115 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fathom, and is a very fine-looking lode. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 105 east, and sinking by the side of the lode in the 95 east. The lode in the 105 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and a little copper ore, and is looking more promising. The lode in the 95 east is still worth about 4 tons of ore per fathom. We shall take down the lode in the other levels, and give a full report next week.

**BELOWDA BEACON (Tin).**—Geo. Stephens, Oct. 29: Since my last report we have driven through the elvan course. I find it much larger than I expected; from the killa south to the granite north it measures 27 feet wide; the branch of tin first intersected runs right through from north to south of the elvan. We have raised on this branch some 15 tons of good work or tin. The lode I have kept clear of itself, which will produce 600 or 700 lbs. to the ton of stuff, as reported last week. There are other points of operations going on to intersect the elvan further east. This great discovery is no sham, but a reality, and a most important feature in the mine. It is open to the inspection of all, with the consent of the directors of the company. No other change.

**BELOWDA BEACON.**—(Special Report): Thomas Parkyn, Oct. 26: I was at this mine yesterday, and was very glad to see such splendid rich work for tin coming out of the elvan. I find here that the tin is found in the elvan, like it is in the adjoining mine—Castle an Dinas; rich veins, or branches, of tin in the elvan in addition to the rich veins or leaders of tin. This is very important, as the yield will be far greater. This tin is now being taken out of the elvan about 6 or 7 fms. below the surface, a shaft being sunk by the side of the elvan and cut into it from the shaft. You also have a level driven east of the shaft, by the side of the elvan, about 10 fms., and from the appearance of the ground, &c., I think that you will have a good run of rich tin ground to take away; and, of course, it can be worked as an open cutting at least 10 fms. below the surface. You will remember I advised you some time ago to open this large elvan course, on which so much tin has been and still is raised at the Castle an Dinas, and a little distance west. I think this part of the mine is well worth the little distance west.

**BELSTONE.**—J. Neill, Oct. 23: There is no alteration in the character of the lode in the main shaft since my last report. In driving and stopping the main lode in the intermediate level, east of the C shaft, we have still very productive ground; it now yields chiefly yellow copper ore of good quality, and the branch referred to in my last report is quite as good as then, still holding down. The rise in the back of this level has just been holed with the winze from the 40 ft. level; the ventilation in this part of the mine is now all that can be desired, and after the ground has been properly prepared I shall put the men who were in the rise to stopes to the rich veins or leaders of tin. This is very important, as the yield will be far greater. This tin is now being taken out of the elvan about 6 or 7 fms. below the surface, a shaft being sunk by the side of the elvan and cut into it from the shaft. You also have a level driven east of the shaft, by the side of the elvan, about 10 fms., and from the appearance of the ground, &c., I think that you will have a good run of rich tin ground to take away; and, of course, it can be worked as an open cutting at least 10 fms. below the surface. You will remember I advised you some time ago to open this large elvan course, on which so much tin has been and still is raised at the Castle an Dinas, and a little distance west. I think this part of the mine is well worth the little distance west.

**BLUE HILLS.**—S. Bennett, A. Gripe, Oct. 26: The 66 north is without change, and the 66 east is not so tiny as last reported. The 13 east, from Wheel Joy shaft, is worth 6 ft. per fathom; and the same level west, 8 ft. per fathom; the lode as it approaches the gossan, which is a few feet below the bottom of the shaft, becomes less productive. The stopes in the bottom of the 10 east is worth 14 ft. per fathom; and the one west of the shaft, 10 ft. per fathom. The Wheel Killy lode, in the bottom of the winze below the shallow adit, is at present not so wide as it is in the adit, although of the same promising character. The tribute pitches continue much as before.

**BOD.**—W. T. Barkell, Oct. 30: Engine-shaft: In clearing the shaft we have reached the lode at the 130, and cleared 3 feet below the roof; about this place the shaft is very much crushed, so much so the old timber has made a complete solar over it, through which we have succeeded in making a hole, which has enabled us to drop a plumb-line 16½ fathoms without meeting with any obstruction; this speaks well for future progress, and we have every reason to believe this to be the bottom of the perpendicular, and we also believe the shaft below this point to be in a good condition. In our next report we hope to be able to state that we have cleared the lode, and explored this and the 130 both east and west. All other operations are going on as usual.

**BRONFLOYD.**—John Davis, Oct. 30: The only change I have to report this week is at the 96 ft. level, west of cross-cut, where the lode is improving, is letting out water freely, and now produces 1 ton of ore per fathom, in ground which is tough for progress. The machinery is in good order.

**BOSCAWELL DOWNS.**—R. Williams: I am glad to say all is going on well here, and increased samplings insured. The second new drawing-engine is on the way, and the new pumping engine will be here about the middle of the month. This will cause us an immense saving in coal, and I am glad to say the 1000 tons you have sent here is of very superior quality, as compared with anything we have had before, going at least one-third further, and getting up a great deal more steam. We are pushing on for fixing the spring stamps, and when the Blake's crusher arrives we shall get on well. We shall use the Blake's crusher-engine to pump the water on the Albert copper lode, and soon hope to be able to report good progress here.

**BYNAMBOR.**—G. Spargo, Oct. 30: Saturday last being our pay-day, everything went off satisfactorily. Good progress is making in sinking the engine-shaft

to the 32 by a full quantity of men, so as to enable that depth to be attained as soon as possible. I have suspended operations in the 22 ft. level, and also in driving on the cross branch between the 22 and 12 for the present, so as to put the men getting stone for building hauling machine and wheel-pit, which stone I have at last arranged for. The cross branch between the 22 and 12 still continues to hold good, and worth for lead per fathom from 7 to 10 cwt.; we have driven about 2 feet 6 in. on it. The lode in the 22 east continues of a most promising character, and yields good lead. We have materials for cottages, office, &c., will all be at the railway station by the end of present week. I am arranging for the carriage of the same to the mine, and no time will be lost in completing its erection. All operations are being wrought as fast as possible, and the machinery works satisfactorily.

**BYNN.**—L. Trudgeon, Oct. 22: The elvan from the cutting is producing 4 lbs. 8 ozs. of tin to the ton of stuff; it is being stamped direct to the buddle, and the head is 10 lbs. of tin to the ton, buddled once, and it is full 20 lbs. to the ton. I have over 40 tons of stuff that will produce 20 lbs. of tin to the ton. We have already a good batch of tin ore on the floors dressed, besides the tin babbles in the hatches. The engine is working well, and everything is going on very satisfactorily. Another tin-dresser is coming on the mine on Monday, who will pay every attention to the dressing and saving of the tin.

**BUDNICK CONSOLS.**—J. Rawlings, Oct. 28: The stopes in the back of the 15 ft. level is just the same as for months past, producing good work for tin. In stripping down the side of the level we have had some capital stuff. We purpose sinking in the bottom of the same level, which looks very promising. The pitches remain in the same state as for weeks past. There is nothing new discovered at Ballycummisk at present, but we expect to get more in this month than last. The intended new company will drain the mine to the bottom, and put the mine in full course of working.

**BURRA BURRA.**—J. Brown, S. Jenkin, Oct. 30: The bob of the engine will be in its place this evening, also the spring beams and girder. The boiler-makers from Perran Foundry are on the mine repairing the boiler; this will be completed by the end of another week. We have had a little delay in erecting the shears owing to the legs being rotten. We have replaced another; this will be in its place by Friday evening. We shall commence to drop the pitwork next week. All the deeper and timberwork of the same are on the mine. We are pushing on everything as fast as possible to get the engine to work for the mine.

**BURROW AND BUTSON.**—D. R. Stickland, John Christopher, Oct. 30: The "black lode" in the new rise is larger than it has been, being now 30 in. wide, equal to 6 tons per fathom, 2 fms. of which are looking exceedingly well. We have put four men to drive from the shaft back to the ground which we have been stopping, in order to explore it further. The sieves required for dressing are to hand, and we intend to begin to-morrow. The erection of the pumping-engine is progressing, the main beam, cylinder, and claster for the condensing pump being fixed in their respective places. We hope to have the drawings for the new houses for steam-whirl and crusher ready in a day or two. To-morrow we begin to take the crusher out of the old house at Little North Downs Mine. We are glad to hear that we shall have the weigh-bridge home this week, and that the charter party for 200 tons of coals shipped at Swansea for Truro, for our engines, is to hand.

**CAPE CORNWALL.**—R. Pryor, John Davey, Oct. 29: The ground in the 100 cross-cut is letting out water freely, and at this point we continue to open up a beautiful run of highly mineralised ground. We are encouraged by the splendid stones of tin met with a short distance behind this end, and expect that when we cut through one of our principal lodes that it will prove profitable, and will encourage us to further discoveries. There is no other change throughout the mine to notice.

**CASTLE AN DINAS (near St. Columb).**—Wm. Hancock, Old Trebutret Mine, near Camelford: (Special Report): I find the principal and most productive workings are in an elvan course traversing the sett about east and west, inclining north about 4 feet in 6 feet, and about 70 feet wider; the north part of it is generally found most productive for tin. An engine-shaft has been sunk about 25 fms. from surface: 10 fms. or so below surface the elvan passed through the shaft, and is now at the 20 or 30 ft. level, 8 fms. to the north of it. At this level, the west of the cross-cut, some excellent branches of rich tin can be seen in the eastern or north side of the cross-cut; it is not cut through; it has chiefly been worked by open cuttings, or what may be termed quarrying, taking up the stuff by inclines from thence to the stamps; but, unfortunately, the incline shaft west was allowed to collapse by the late company, which has of late diminished the returns. But from what I could then see, and the information I could gather together, the quality of stuff recently stamped, shows a great increase in value at the deeper levels; and taking into consideration the amount of tin that has been returned—which I find is somewhere about 200 tons—certainly to me a great encouragement to go on, and in order to do this I should advise you to at once put down a shaft to the north of your present engine-shaft, so as to meet with the elvan course about 40 fms. below surface; you will then have almost any amount of tin ground to take away. The shaft will go down in easy ground, so that it will not take more than (say) six or eight months to accomplish. While this work is being done you can be taking away the elvan at the 25 and above, by carrying out this work, and if about the same amount of tin continues in the elvan at the deeper levels as it has been so far as you have gone (which I see no reason to doubt), and with anything like the present price of tin, and with care and judicious management in the elvan, could produce about 100 tons of tin a year, and a great prospect of opening out, paying and lasting property. I entertain a very high opinion of the mine. I may add that the stuff is of a very soft nature, and a great amount of it can be put through the stamps speedily. You have a 38-inch engine erected, with 48 heads of stamps attached. The tin is of first-class quality, and wants no calcining, and the floors are well laid out; therefore I should strongly recommend a new shaft to be sunk on the north, and a most vigorous prosecution of the mine, when, I think, there will be a material increase in the prosperity of the company.

**CATHEDRAL.**—Joseph Mitchell, Oct. 31: Everything that can be desired (with one exception) we have in Colonel's copper lode, sinking below the adit level, and I believe we shall very shortly cut a course of copper ore. Clearing and repairing of the adit level are being carried on as fast as possible, and very satisfactorily.

**CEFN BRWYNO.**—J. Paull, Oct. 30: Since my last report the lode in the 104 east has not been so good, but is now improving again, and opening out wider, worth from 18 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes over this level east the lode yields 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 92 east is at present unproductive, but we do expect an improvement here, from the great length of ore ground seen in the level above in advance of this point. The stopes over this level west is nearly worked up to the 80; the lode is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze below the 92 east is large, and will produce 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We hope to have this point deep enough to commence driving the 104 west in about a fortnight. In the stopes over the 80 west, 20 fms. west of cross-cut, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 20 to 22 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. At the 80 east the lode is without any change of moment, showing a little lead and blende ore. 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I think that we shall have a great change in the lode after a little more drive.

**DUCHY GREAT CONSOLS.**—J. Richards, Oct. 30: I beg to forward for your information the following particulars of the progress made in the erection of the engines and other preparatory work accomplished from the commencement to the present date.—At Lathley the main engine-shaft is timbered, secured, and in every way complete to the 20. The masonry for the main shaft has been finished, and the bob will be fixed to-morrow. The shears are erected. The large pumping engine will be complete in the course of 75 weeks or ten days. At South Maria the shaft is secured to the depth of 10 fms., and ready to receive the pumpwork. The adit level is secured from the entrance home to the shaft. The masonry for fly-wheel of the small engine and loading of hauling-machine with cylinder bed is all finished. The small engine is on the mine, and the engineers are busily engaged putting it together. The main shaft bob loading is also complete. The bobs, rods, and other necessary connections are being got on with rapidity, and a good quantity of the pitwork is already on the mine. As observed in former communications, owing to the general scarcity of labour, and the unusual and long continued inclemency of the weather, we have been prevented from making such progress as we anticipated; we are, however, now getting on with good speed, and should the weather permit we hope soon to apprise you of the draining of the mines, and the commencement of operations underground.

**EAST BALLISWIDEN.**—Thos. Trahair, Oct. 30: Since we commenced to work in this mine we have cleared 150 fms. of drain to underwater the wheel-pit. We have built a new wheel-pit, and also a new wheel 26 fms in diameter and 5 ft. breast. We have cleared the 60 in the adit level. We have built a new smithy, shop and counting-house; the new building has been finished, and I had not the carpenters to build the wheel, in the way of the expense of a new carpenter's shop. We are getting the stamps put in with all speed, and hope to get it finished by the 15th November, when we shall commence making our monthly returns of tin. We shall be in a position to commence our regular sales of tin in January next.

**EAST BASSET.**—John Lean, Oct. 31: In the 110 fm. level east we are at present stripping down the north part of the lode, from where it is cut through westward, which is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth 18s. per fathom for tin. The 100 end east is worth about 4s. per fathom for tin. The 90 end east is worth 9s. per fathom for tin, also producing good stones of copper ore. The 80 end east, on the north lode, is improved, now worth 20s. per fathom for tin; the rise in the back of the same is worth 25s. per fathom for tin. The 80 end driving west, on the south part of the north lode, is producing stones of tin, not sufficient to value. We hope shortly to form a communication in this direction with a cross-cut driving south from the tin lode, which will ventilate this part of the mine and facilitate the dispatch of stuff to the engine-shaft by tramroad, great part of which is already laid down. In the 70 cross-cut north we have cut a lode, and opened on it a little westward; we have sent up from it and sampled the stuff as broken from the end 4½ tons, which produced 1 lb. 10 oz. of tin to the ton of stuff; lode in the 60 end east about 3 ft. wide, worth about 20s. per fathom. A cross-cut at the 60 fm. level, directly over the 70 cross-cut, will be commenced forthwith to cut this lode. Copper Hill shaft is cleared in the adit level; we think there is about 2 fms. more to clear. The stamps are expected to work within a week from this date.

**EAST BOTTLE HILL.**—J. Eddy, Oct. 31: The lode in which-shaft, below adit level, is improved in size and quality, and is again producing saving stamp-work. The ground in the south cross-cut, driving towards Old Bottle Hill main lode, is about the same. Our 12 heads of stamps are in full course of work. I hope to make a sale in (say) three weeks from this time.

**EAST DAREN.**—Oct. 29: Taylor's Shaft. In the 110 east the ground is chiefly composed of a dark clay-slate and hard beds of grit, which much impedes our progress. In the 104 east no lode has been taken down since last reported on; the ground in the present end is composed of dark slate and branches of carbonate of lime, containing at times small spots of lead. At Skinner's shaft, sinking under the 92, the ground is composed of a dark clay-slate, and favourable for sinking. At the new engine-shaft at Blawenow the water is now being pitched, and hope to resume driving the levels eastward as soon as the men completed driving the shaft, &c., which they are engaged in. Since last report the lode has been pitched throughout the different levels are without change to notice, yielding fair quantities of ore. We have completed putting in new rough wheel and repairing crusher, &c., which is set to work again with a good supply of water for all dressing purposes. Our machinery is in pretty good order, and all the surface work progressing regularly. We have to-day sampled 50 tons of silver-lead ore.

**EAST NANTY MWYN.**—Rich. Trevithick, Oct. 30: I may say that nearly all the time since my last report we have had rain here, which has greatly impeded our surface work. However, we have our counting-house complete, drained the ground to make a road from the wheel to the shaft, and cut a deep, level through some high ground to bring the water through, made a great many fathoms to haulers to carry the water over a deep gully, cleared out the bottom of shaft in readiness to sink below our 26 fms. level, and hope to try to sink for bearings, cistern, plat, &c., next week. We have most of our timber for casing and dividing shaft on the mine. We bought 40 trees, chiefly larch, of Mr. Roberts, and as they are large sticks we hope we have nearly timber enough on the mine and ready to be hauled to last as through the winter. Our machinery is ready and waiting shipment at Hayle, and we should really be glad if it were here.

**EAST VAX.**—William Williams, Oct. 29: The cross-cut south has been driven 15 fms. 5 ft. The cross-cut north has been driven 15 fms. 1 ft., and we are daily expecting to intersect the main lode. Nothing fresh has been met with in the adit level, west of shaft, since my last report.

**EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.**—W. Bennetts, Oct. 31: The 120 cross-cut is cleared to the end, and the men are now engaged putting in air machines preparatory to driving. The 120 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 3s. per fm. The winze below the 110 is 2 feet wide, and worth 8s. per fm. The lode in the 95 east looks very kindly for an improvement. The 90 end east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12s. per fm. The lode in the 85 east is 2 feet wide, and worth for tin and copper 12s. per fm. The 75 and 65 ends continue without change. The winze below the 75 is in a very promising lode, and worth for tin and copper 12s. per fm.

**EXCELSIOR.**—G. Rickard, Oct. 30: Saturday last being our pay and settling-day, the south adit level was set to drive west on Holmbush lode, by six men, at 8s. 10s. per fathom, stented four weeks. The lode in the end is looking very promising, and producing some saving work for tin. We have before us a very productive lode for tin, and we may reasonably expect an improvement at the end of the week.

**EXMOUTH.**—John Cuthbert, Oct. 30: Since last report we have had a good lode in our winze sinking below the 13 fm. level, but at present the lode is not so good. Our stopes throughout the mine are looking well, and in driving north at shallow level the lode has opened out 5 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fathom—a splendid looking lode, and if it continue (and I see no reason why) it will be a fine thing for our mine. We intend sampling two parcels to-morrow, Nos. 1 and 2. Our parcel of blende sold to the Newcastle people is not shipped yet; I wish it was gone, for we want the room badly to take another parcel, which we shall have ready soon. Dressing regular, machinery and road working well.

**FEDW.**—John Paul, October 29: The lode in which-shaft, sinking perpendicularly below the 60 by nine men, is still in a large and promising lode, containing strings of blende, quartz, and spots of lead ore, but not to value. The 23, driving west by six men, is also in a large lode, and the part carried in the level is worth 15 cwt. of blende per fathom.

**FORTESCUE.**—T. Phillips, Nov. 1: The lode in the flat-rod shaft has greatly improved during the last week; the slide is getting out of the shaft, and the lode is becoming defined. The lode in the end at Hardhead shaft (15 fm. level) is worth 11s. per fathom. As I said last week, all our rich points are under water, but after the engine goes to work the water will be pumped out, which will be about Christmas if we get a little dry weather. The constant and heavy rain has made much against the mason work, however the masons stuck to their work with a will, and have gained the mastery. All of the buildings, including engine-house, stands, stock, boiler-house, carpenters' shop, saw-house, smiths' shop, pitman's house, shaftmen's house, and powder magazine will be all completed in the course of a few weeks, and soon after the engine is set to work tin will go to market, and dividends soon follow.

**FRANCO CONSOLS.**—W. Dudgeon, Oct. 29: The water-wheel is completed, except a little trimming. We have commenced dropping the pitwork; the windbox, door-piece, and working-barrel are fixed, and the pumps will be put on immediately we get the necessary materials from foundry—yokes, rivets, flange-pins, &c. Instead of sinking a shaft for ventilating the adit we have put in air-pipes, which answer the purpose well; the ground is more favourable for driving, and good progress is being made.

**FRON VELLAN.**—Capt. Harper, Oct. 30: The level driving west of the deep adit has much improved in the last 4 or 5 fms., and is at present worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the present end we have intersected a junction coming in from the north side, about 2 ft. wide, containing carbonate of lime, blende, and fine lead ore, of a most promising character, and we believe will open out rich. The junction is highly mineralised; we think, by its intersection of the east and west side, it will make a large deposit of lead ore, which we shall do in a few fathoms. The rise in the roof of this level is much the same as for some time past; the lode is about 5 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and spots of lead ore, of a very promising character; the men are making good progress.—No. 2 level, Rhymwyn: The part of the lode which we are driving in is much the same as for some time past—about 2 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, blende, and spots of lead ore, of a very promising character; and from the appearance of the ground we may expect an improvement soon.

**GAWTON COPPER.**—George Rowe, George Rowe, Jun., Oct. 26: The lode in the 106, east of King's engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore and very strong mundle, with a kindly appearance for improvement. The lode in the stopes in back of the 105, near the end, is worth 15s. per fathom. No. 2 stop, in back of the same level, is worth 12s. per fathom. The 95 cross-cut, in the lode, has passed through a branch of good quality ore, 5 in. wide, and still more lode standing to the south, which, as far as seen, is principally hard capels, intermixed with mundle and ore. The lode in the rise across the level is worth 30s. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in bottom of this level is worth 12s. per fathom. The lode in the 82 east is showing a kindly appearance, with good stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 70 is worth 25s. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the 70 is worth 12s. per fathom. Our last sampling of ore weighed off yesterday 276 tons 1 cwt.

**GEM.**—R. Unsworth, Oct. 30: In the 20, east of engine-shaft, no lode taken down this week. In the stopes in back of the 20, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. In the north lode, back of the 20, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stamping stuff. In the stopes in the back of the deep adit, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth from 10s. to 15s. per fathom. In the rise in the back of the deep adit, on south lode, the lode is small. The rise will hold to the old working for ventilation. As soon as this is completed I shall commence driving the deep adit level with all possible speed. We are dressing tin for the market with all speed, but the weather has been so much against us of late, so much rain. I purpose selling on Wednesday next 20 to 30 cwt. of tin.

**GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.**—W. Taylor, W. J. Taylor, Oct. 29: Harrow's lode: The winze in the bottom of the 65, north part, is opening out tributary ground. In the 65 east the men have hardly finished their bargain—making the level good to east end of winze; the lode is about the same value. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level is still looking first-rate, worth 45s. per fathom. We have not yet cut through the lode in the 52 east; it is worth over 30s. per fm. We shall commence rising in the 35 east, which is as soon as possible. The 45 east is worth 15s. per fathom. The 35 west, which is some distance behind, is looking more promising, and I should think would soon get into good quality ore. The stopes on this lode continue to look very well, turning out good quality ore, varying in value from 10s. to 35s. per fathom. No change of importance to notice on the counter lode. We are making good progress with the 78 cross-cut south to Harvey's lode, which we are pushing on with the least possible delay. Our last sale of ore, computed 322 tons, weighed over 337 tons, realising 1698s. 10s. 10d. The next sale will be at the end of a month, computation for which given next week.

**GOUGHAN.**—Oct. 29: There is no change worthy of remark in any of the different points of operation since last report. The surface work is being proceeded with regularly. We sold 20 tons of ore yesterday, at 18s. per ton.

**GORSIEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.**—Oct. 31: The progress in the adit level is better than it has been for some time. The heading continues very firm. The hanging side is soft, and letting out a great deal of water.—East Gorsiedd: The vein is improving, with easy ground, and free of water. The same remarks will apply to Hughes's shaft.

**GREAT MOUNTAIN.**—J. Fraser, Oct. 21: We again started the machinery on Tuesday morning, and the crushers are grinding the ore much finer than previous to the breakdown; the stuff is looking so well that I am confident of our success. We have a large quantity of first-class ore from No. 4, ready for dressing.

**GREAT NORTH LAXEY.**—R. Rowe, Oct. 29: I have been at North Laxey to-day, and just come up from underground. The 121 ends, just starting out from north shaft, are poor, and the lode small. The 110 end north has been good up to yesterday, and worth quite 1 ton of lead per fathom; but just now a cross range of quartz is met with in the end, making it poorer; but I believe it is only temporary, and that in a few days the end will again be productive. The 95 sump is down 9 fms., and worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. A slope in the roof of the 84 is worth 1½ ton per fathom. Three stopes in the roof of the 73, on the west lode, are worth 1½ ton of lead each per fathom.

**GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.**—J. Nancarrow, Oct. 31: We are making fair progress in driving the 75 west. The men are now preparing to put in the casing, divisions, &c., so as to prepare the shaft for drawing. The ground in the 60 west is favourable for driving, and the progress made is most satisfactory. There is now no ore in the end to value. We shall have the boiler on the mine at once.

**GREAT ROCK.**—J. Kemp, Oct. 31: There is no change in the cross-cut in the 38. The ground is hard, and no sign of more lode, and if we do not meet with some-thing new here in a day or two I shall abandon it for the present. The level west of Hughes's rise is in a very nice lode, producing some fine rocks of lead, and the lode is improving as we go west, becoming more congenial for the production of lead than anything I have seen for a long time, and looks now very likely to open up some good ground. I hope to communicate the rise on No. 1 lode with the shaft in the wood by to-morrow, after which the six men we have raising here will commence stopping down some ore ground we went through in rising. The appearance of the mine seems to improve.

**GREEN HURTH.**—W. Vipond, Oct. 26: There is not much change in the new set, but, I think, if anything, rather less ore. The working by the west check is as good as ever, and so is the east branch. Nothing new in the north mine or low level. The carriers have rendered us no help with the ore this week, but we have got upwards of 40 bins away with our own carts, and we have promise of help next week, which may, I think, be relied upon.

**GRIT HILL (or New West Bog).**—R. Morris Ridge, Oct. 29: Agreeable with the request of some friends, I visited and inspected the above mining property this day, and must say that I was much pleased to see so many large and kindly lodes discovered and set upon the back, as there is to be seen, and I now beg to send you a few brief statements of what I have seen and know about the property.—First, this mining property is situated in the parish of Shelme, and county of Salop, and is situated to the south-west side of the Superstons range, and in the same geological position as most all the leading mines in the locality, being principally in the clay-slate or killas formation, with beds of shale, such as exist in all the best mines of the district. The sett is situated in the middle of good mines, all of which I know to be good, and have made large returns of lead, and the same lodes, worked upon in the adjoining and surrounding mines, are running through this sett, and quite a few of the lodes, to make large deposits of lead in the east of the south of the Roman Gravel Mine, which is now opening out so well under the able management of Capt. Arthur Waters, and is quite likely to prove a great success to the shareholders thereof. You must be aware the Great Roman Gravel lode is running through the middle of this New West Bog sett, and forms a grand junction with the main lodes opened upon crossing from the old White Grit Mine, also with the great and rich lodes of the celebrated Old Bog Mine lodes, at which junctions I fully expect great deposits of lead will be met with in depth, the same as in all the other good and productive lode mines in the district. Thirdly, about half a mile to the east of the productive boundary of this sett is the rich Tanyll Mine, which has produced some very large returns of lead, and quite likely to prove a very rich and lasting mine, and one of the lodes opened upon in the New West Bog Mine sett is leading off for the Tankerville in a direct line. Again, about half a mile to the east of this sett is the Pennerley Mine, and one of the productive lodes worked upon therein is running through the sett, where it is opened upon, and looking very promising and kindly, and this lode is crossing the great Roman Gravel lode to the east of where it is opened upon in the New West Bog sett, and quite a few of the lodes, to make large deposits of lead in the east of the south of the Roman Gravel Mine, which is now opening out so well under the able management of Capt. Arthur Waters, and is quite likely to prove a great success to the shareholders thereof.

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lode; when we last took it down it was worth 12s. per fathom. In No. 3 stope the lode is still large, worth 20s. per fathom. No. 4 stope is worth about 10s. per fm. No. 1 winze is producing lead, but not to value. The end driving south of No. 3 winze is worth about 14s. per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is also worth 14s. per fathom. The stope north of the winze is worth about 12s. per fm. No. 4 winze is worth for silver lead and blende 15s. per fathom, and looks likely to improve. We sampled on Saturday last two parcels of silver-lead ore—No. 1, composed of 15 tons; No. 2, 5 tons—for sale Nov. 2. We have erected part of the shaft on the dressing floors, and are busy about the jiggling-machines. The great quantity of rain is much against our dressing operations.

**PARRY MOUNTAIN.**—J. Mitchell, Oct. 28: Setting Report: At the 90, on the Carrey-Y-doll lode, I have set a cross-cut to drive south, in order to prove the side lode in the middle west of the cross joint. The several stopes on the Carrey-Y-doll lode, the chances being favourable for making new discoveries. The cross-cut north at this level is looking better, and more water is issuing from the forebreast. I have suspended the 65 west, on S. B. course, and put the men at the new 90 fm. level cross-cut. The 45 fm. level cross-cut south, in the Carrey-Y-doll lode, is being continued in the same direction, the lode being wide; we have about 6 fathoms more to drive to reach the ore ground. The trial cross-cut at the 45 fm. level, which was driven from the 110 west lode, is worth 12s. per fathom. We purpose starting the engine at Morford this week to drain the old blende workings; we should have done so before this, but for the scarcity of coals. We shall sample tomorrow two parcels of copper ore.

**PEDDAN-DREA UNITED.**—W. Tregay, W. Prideaux, J. Pope, Oct. 26: Sump: The water is now down upon the back of the 140, and the pumpwork working well. We have been clearing the shafts of side lifts and extra pitwork used in forking, preparatory to hauling from the lower levels.—Cobbler's: In the 120 west Martin's lode is worth 20s. per fathom. In the 110 west lode is worth 12s. per fathom. Street: In the 47 east (Skinner's north) lode is worth 5s. per fathom. The lode in the 47 east is worth 8s. per fathom.—Cardozo's: In the 90 east (north) lode is worth 13s. per fathom. In the 90 west lode is worth 13s. per fathom. In the 80 east lode is worth 12s. per fathom. In the 80 west lode is worth 20s. per fathom. In the 70 east lode is worth 12s. per fathom. In the 70 west lode is worth 10s. per fm. In the 60 east lode is worth 8s. per fathom. In the 60 west lode is worth 13s. per fathom. In the 55 east lode is worth 12s. per fathom. In the 55 west lode is worth 20s. per fathom. The ventilation being defective in the rise in the 55 west, the men have been set to sink a winze from the 47 towards it, in order to effect a communication from that sink a winze from the 47 towards it. The men having finished collaring up this shaft have reported the sinking, but the surface water from the rains is rather a drawback. We sampled this day, at Trethellan, 5 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs. of black tin, at 80s. 10s. per ton, 45s. 4s., as per tin bill enclosed, and carriage. No other changes to report.

**PENNERLEY.**—W. T. Harris, Oct. 30: Engine-Shaft: The stope in the back of the 130 east is worth 1 ton of lead per fm.; ground highly mineralised and promising for an improvement. In the 130 west we have commenced a cross-cut stope, ground very favourable for progress. At the 50 we have commenced preparatory work for sinking winze below this level. No. 1 winze sinking below the 40 has been communicated with the 60, this gives us ample ventilation and renders available a good piece of s'ping ground.—Potter's Pit: In consequence of the very bad weather prevailing for so long a period, the driving of the 45 has had to be suspended, the water being too quick to be kept by manual labour; we have removed the tenthous and put shaft in readiness for winding from the bottom, which we are now doing with the engine; this alteration will enable us to have the water out in a short time, and operations will then be carried on uninterruptedly. In a few feet further driving we shall intersect the 80 fm. ground, this will take off all the water, and admit of good work being done in driving the cross-cut north. The lode in the 45 driving is worth 15s. per fm., and ground very good. There is no other change worthy of notice. The 75 tons of lead sold on the 23rd inst. realised 14s. 8s. 6d. per ton.

**PENHALE WHEEL VOR.**—W. H. Martin, Oct. 30: At the 170 we have fixed the new plunger-lift, and it is working well. We are preparing to change the 110 and 140 plunger-poles. We hope next week to complete the whole of the necessary work required for sinking below the 170 fm. level. Our progress in clearing the adit has been retarded, the men assisting the shaftmen.—Pressure Lode: The shaftmen are preparing a parcel of tin stuff to sample.

**PENSBURGH.**—John Kendall, J. Mitchell, Oct. 31: The lode in Highburn's engine-shaft is worth 10s. per fathom. In the 10, east of this shaft, the lode is worth 25s. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the adit west of shaft is worth 10s. per fathom. In the winze sinking in bottom of the adit east of shaft the lode is worth 12s. per fathom. The lode in Greene's engine-shaft is worth 40s. per fathom. Chy lode, at the adit level, is worth 40s. per fathom. Owing to the late heavy rains, the influx of water has been so great at Richardson's shaft that we have been obliged to suspend the sinking of the same for the present. We shall resume the sinking shortly. The value of the lode is the same as reported last week—for tin 30s. per fathom, and 20s. per fathom for copper ore.

**PERKINS BEACH.**—E. Davies, Oct. 31: We have commenced to drive east out of the south cross-cut, under a joint in the white stone, which much resembles the hanging wall of a lode—in fact, it is a powerful lode, of great width. We have several strings of linespar in the end of this drive, one of which is slightly mixed with lead ore in the lime-spar, samples of which I sent to London yesterday. The spar and lead are so much improved to-day that I have sent another sample, and ground more kindly for large deposits of lead ore I have not seen. However, I do not believe that this is the great spar lode, as I know that to be more south of the present and several fathoms, but the ground lying between this new lode last met with may be the greater part of it white stone until the great spar lode is reached. I have trenched on the surface, and found a lode much resembling that last cut in the south cross-cut. The south cross-cut I strongly recommend being continued in its drive until the intersection of the great spar lode. Broche's lode, and several others, are known to be still standing south of the present forebreast, at no great distance. I have always had great faith in the hill through which the cross-cut south is now passing, and think still that every fathom of ground driven justified in its present discovery of these new lodes, all of which have borne lead ore in driving across them. Walker's lode was productive as far as it was sunk, and good lead is in it now, and ore is to be seen in the second lode cut in the south cross-cut. This lode has been driven upon east for 5 fms., and the leaders of lead continue throughout the whole south of drive. I will say that a more valuable piece of practical mining cannot be appointed for the development of this mine than our south cross-cut is. As the state of the coal market is so very high in its prices at present, I have recommended a discontinuance of sinking both sumps below the 20 fm. level, as these points are, at this very season, rather expensive in coal and labour, and can be worked at a much less cost in the dry weather. We do still strong for both—but simply for the sake of economy. We have ore in both sumps, in the bottom, but not to value in pump-sump. We shall continue to take out the ore we left a few fathoms from the top until the water fills up to it, and should the ore continue to go down under the river, north we shall work the top plunger, and keep the water out. For working this ore out I should recommend a full pair of men put to drive south-west on No. 2 counter, for an intersection of G. Williams's of spur, as the breast is a very valuable point, and is now standing in a large body of spur.

**PERKINS WHAL VORGIN.**—G. E. Tremayne, C. Oates, Oct. 30: Since our report of the 10th inst. we are pleased to say that the lode in the 40, north of Sir Frederick's engine-shaft, has improved in character and value, being from 3½ ft. to 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, mundle, and lead, and for the latter has been worth from 15 cwt. to 1 ton per fathom. To-day the lode in the end is not so productive, having more spar and mundle, with an increase of water; from the kindly appearance of the lode the present change is only temporary. In the rise in back of this level the lode still produces 15 cwt. of lead per fathom. At surface, near Sir Frederick's shaft, we have commenced to lay down new dressing floor, and hope to commence dressing next week. The engine and pitwork are working well, and the different bargains are being pushed on with all vigour. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

**PHENIX (Silver-lead).**—Richard Pryor, Oct. 30: Setting Report: On Friday last we set the following bargains:—The engine-shaft to secure below the 50 fm. level; we expect to reach the bottom shortly. The 40, to drive south of engine-shaft, by six men, at 5s. 10s. per fathom; the lode in this is fully 5 ft. wide with a good appearance. The 30, to drive south of shaft, by six men, at 5s. per fathom; the lode here is 4 ft. wide, and producing 16 cwt. of lead per fathom—a pretty-looking lode, and likely to improve. The 10, in the back of this level, at 10 ft. below the end, by four men, at 5s. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and producing 32 cwt. of lead per fathom. The winze to sink below the 10 by four men, at 3s. per fathom; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, and producing saving work for lead; we hope to communicate this winze with the rise in the back of the 30 by the latter part of next month, when very much better ventilation will be given to the bottom of the mine. At surface we have almost completed erecting the pulley-stands from the winding-engine to the engine-shaft, which will lead to a great saving in the expense of horse-labour. Our engine and pitwork are in good condition and working well. The pay and setting passed off well.

**PLYMOUTH.**—John Hall, Oct. 30: regret to say we are still short of men, and have consequently been obliged for the present to suspend the 36, and put the men to drive the 12 east, which end is now being driven by four men, in a lode worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 24 east is driven by six men; the lode is small, and without ore to value at present. This end is now about where the run of ore for 60 fathoms in length, seen going down in the bottom of the 12, should be making its appearance, and we hope to be able to report a great improvement at this point forthwith. The cross-cut towards the north lode is being driven by four men, and progressing very fairly. In the adit level, going east, by four men, the lode contains lead ore, blende, and mundle, and is likely to improve. The stopes over the 12, working 18 men, continue to yield about 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. We sampled 40 tons of lead ore yesterday, to be sold on Nov. 5.

**POLIGHY MOOR.**—J. Tonkin, J. Cook, W. H. Tonkin, Oct. 26: The engine was set to work on Wednesday, and went off very satisfactory. On Wednesday next we shall commence pumping the water from the north shaft. On the lode and Chase lode we expect the shaft will be pumped dry in a few days, shortly after which we shall commence raising tinstuff from the stopes in the back of the 18. The stamps are fixed, and the dressing machinery will be put in with speed. The water has prevented from working on either of the lodes since our last circular to the adventurers, therefore their value is the same as last reported.

**PRINCE OF WALES.**—J. Gifford, F. Phillips, October 30: In the 90, both east and west, we are driving by the side of the lode, as also in the 77 east and west. In the 65 west we began taking down the lode to-day. There is no other change to notice.

**PRINCESS OF WALES.**—T. Foote, G. Rickard, Oct. 30: The water is still flowing from the 50 fm. level cross-cut, driving north of Harris's engine-shaft, but the ground contains much the same as for the last 6 ft. driving. From present indications we are led to expect that a branch or lode is not far in advance of the end. The old workings in the 12, which we have driven through a block of gravel 2½ fms., but at present there is no gravel worthy of notice. We expect in a few fathoms more driving to get in undisturbed ground in this end. There is no change to notice in the cross-cut.

**ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.**—Wm. Bugelhole, John White, Oct. 31: Standard Lode: The lode in the 110, driving east of Ransom shaft, is maintaining its size, but is not quite so tiny as it was last week; it is now 18 in. wide, and worth 15s. per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is

15 in. wide, and worth 16s. per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 100 is 2½ ft. wide, worth 25s. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 18 in. wide, worth 12s. per fathom. The lode in the 90, driving east, is 15 in. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 80, driving east, is poor and unproductive. The lode in the 60, driving east, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6s. per fathom, and the lode in the 40 east is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but not in paying quantities. The lode in the 20, driving east, is 18 in. wide, worth 8s. per fathom, and the lode in the 20 east is 15 in. wide, worth 8s. per fathom. We have no change to notice in the 100, west of sump shaft.—Eastern Carbonate: The lode in the 80, in the back of the 90, is taking a south easterly direction, and yielding some very rich stones of tin: it is now about 2½ ft. wide, and worth 10s. per fathom—a very kindly looking lode. No. 3 North Lode: We have very nearly finished newly timbering the 100 cross-cut north between Nos. 2 and 3 lodes, and intend to put the men to rise in the back of the level to further test the value of the lode driven through, and to effect a communication with the 90 cross-cut at the earliest possible moment.—Cross-Cuts: The 110 cross-cut is driven south about 3½ fathoms, but no lode or branch intersected. In the 90 cross-cut we have better ground, and good progress is being made towards the north lode. The 38 cross-cut is without change to notice.—Goolle Pelas: We have finished taking down the lode in the flat tin ore, and glad to report that it is further improved, and now worth fully 40s. per fathom. We are sinking this shaft with all possible speed, and hope ere long to be deep enough to extend levels to the east and west of it; which, according to present prospects, will open up a very valuable and productive mine. Our tribute pitches are not looking quite so well. Since we sent our last report we have seen the lode in the 90, west of the cross-course, in St. Ives Consols, which is home to our boundary. There is a good lode in the present end, and it is our intention to drive a short cross-cut north to intersect it, when done will greatly assist us in our return should the lode continue its present productiveness. We think that we have some 4 or 5 fms. to drive to intersect it.

**ROMAN GRAVELS.**—A. Waters, Oct. 30: The mine throughout continues as productive as ever, and the surface works are progressing favourably. Setting report next week.

**ROSEWALL UNITED.**—John James, Oct. 30: I have nothing new to report this week. The brick, slate, and all the timber of the Clowance Wood engine-house are on the mine, and in good condition. We are still busy about the adits.

**SOUTH CONDRURROW.**—J. Vivian and Son, Oct. 31: The new engine is working well, and together with the pitwork is doing good duty, the water having already been drained to the 71, which is partly dry. In the level above this point where we have resumed operations, the lodes are of much the same value as when reported on at the meeting of shareholders. We propose selling our next parcel of tin on Wednesday next, which will be three weeks from the last sale, and although we have been prevented from stamping for a considerable part of this time, owing to the taking out of the old pumping-engine, and the putting of the new one in its place, and to having had the cylinder of the stamping-engine rebored, and supplied with new piston and cylinder cover at the same time, yet we calculate on then taking to the melting-house 15 tons of tin.

**SOUTH POWELL CONSOLES.**—F. Buckley, C. Merrett, Oct. 28: In the adit level, driving west of Sawle's shaft, on Sawle's lode, the lode in the 4 ft. wide, and sending a very promising appearance, composed of quartz, peach, white pryan, and mundle, and impregnated with spots of strong yellow and black oxide of copper ore; we further state that at the present depth a more promising lode is very rarely to be seen. We have sunk the western shaft on the tin lode 3 fathoms below the 10, and have intersected the south part of the tin lode referred to in our last report. In sinking below the 10 this part of the lode has made a splice, and at the present time is small and unproductive, but these parts of the lode or branches will, no doubt, again yield, and we intend to drive the lode to the 10, and expect in cutting the plat north of the shaft, in the 10, we intersected a north part of the lode or branch, which is in places from 2 to 3 in. wide, yielding some good work for tin, and from a sample assayed will yield 2 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff. The ground in the shaft is congenial for mineral and good for progress.

**SOUTH MERLYN.**—Oct. 31: Our underground operations are proceeding satisfactorily, and if any change since my last it is in No. 2 sump, which, if anything, has improved; this is very encouraging. If the ground should prove as productive in both ends of sump shaft we shall have good ground for the entire length and depth. **SOUTH PLYN CONSOLES.**—J. W. Jones, Oct. 30: The shaft sinking on the course of the lode is down 5 fms. 1 ft.; the part of the lode carrying is about 5 ft. wide, principally composed of kila, quartz, mundle, &c., and letting out more water than usual. The ground is favourable for sinking. The 40 fm. level west is extended 20 fms. 4 ft. The lode at this point is daily presenting a more kindly appearance, and the water still flowing from it, which leads me to believe that we are approaching a bunch of ore. I consider we have a most favourable prospect before us. The cross-cut north is extended 4 fms. 2 ft. 2 in. We are passing through some very nice veins of spar and flookan, mixed with mundle, &c.; the ground is of good description, and the product of the mine is of a fine quality. The cross-cut is extended 16 fms. 1 ft. There is no change to notice. Our machinery is in good order, and working well.

**SOUTH TOLCARENE.**—Joseph Vivian and Sons, James Paull, Oct. 31: Engine Lode: In the deep adit level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and yielding tinstuff of moderate quality. In the same level west the lode is in two parts, with the north and south walls 5 ft. apart, and is yielding a considerable portion of native copper in the central part between the north and south branches.—Fraser's Lode: In the deep adit level, east of cross-cut, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding a little tin ore throughout. In the same level west the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding tinstuff of paying quality throughout.—Innes' Lode: In the deep adit level, east of cross-cut, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, yielding tinstuff of moderate quality throughout. In the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, impregnated with yellow copper ore throughout.—Gossan Lode: In the deep adit level, east of Gossan shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan, impregnated with black copper ore. In the same level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing rich specimens of yellow and black copper ore. We are driving the deep adit level south from the gossan lode, west of the engine-shaft cross-cut, on the cross-course, for the purpose of intersecting the South Condrurrow great tin lode, from which several parcels of rich tin ore were extracted by the company who formerly owned this mine. We calculate that we have about 12 fms. to drive to intersect this lode.

**SOUTH WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).**—S. Davey, J. Williams, Oct. 26: South Shaft: In consequence of the heavy floods the water has compelled us to abandon further operations at the bottom of the shaft, where we had commenced cross-cutting north and south. In the north level we have cut a part of the lode underlying south, and in the south a part underlying north, both thickly impregnated with mundle, and the ground about them highly mineralised.—Adit level: In driving the level north since last report we have cut two lodes or branches, the ground about them is everything that can be wished for the production of rich deposits of mineral in depth.

**ST. BLAZE CONSOLS.**—P. Rich, Oct. 30: We are progressing well in driving the adit level west of Palmer's shaft, on Palmer's lode, which is 2½ feet wide, producing tin: the character of the lode is very good.

**ST. DENNIS CONSOLS.**—T. Parkyn, Oct. 31: I hope the men will clear out the sand, &c., from the adit this week, when I shall at once open those lodes which Capt. Cooper raised so much tin from. I will assay the tinstuff and send you the produce.—Shaft: I hope that next week we will be able to open the adit in about 10 days from this time and report their value to you.

**ST. JUST AMALGAMATED.**—R. Pryor, Nicholas Bartle, Thomas Richards, Oct. 29: Savelle's Lode: The lode in the 110, west of engine-shaft, is producing saving work for tin. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5s. per fathom. The lode in the 90, east of junction, on the south lode, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4s. per fathom. The lode in the 63, east of engine-shaft, is yielding saving work for tin.—Wheal Bozards Lode: The lode in the 63, east of cross-cut, is 50 ft. wide, worth 4s. per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of cross-cut, is 50 ft. wide, worth 4s. per fathom.—Bellon Lode: The lode in the rise in back of 20, east of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom. The lode in the 10, east of winze, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 8s. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit level, east of shaft, is worth 8s. per fathom.—Buck Lode: The lode in the winze sinking below the 10, west of West Buck shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 4s. per fathom. We have about 2 fms. to sink to reach the level below (the 20), which, when completed, will enable us to set more tribute pitches.—New Shaft: The lode in the shaft is 1½ ft. wide, worth 9s. per fathom; here we have about 5 fms. to sink to reach the old men's workings. There is no further change to report on throughout the mine.

**ST. LAWRENCE AMALGAMATED.**—W. Wasley, Oct. 30: St. Lawrence: The ground in the 62 yard level is still good for driving; the lode is 2 feet wide, and contains a little more ore than when reported on last week, and looking very favourable for an improvement.—Valentine: The ground in the 68 yard level, driving on Wasley's lode, is without any change to notice, and the lode producing about the same quantity of ore. The two stopes in the 32 and 62 are without any alteration. Friday being the first of the month, I shall measure and set to the men, and a full report of the same shall appear in Saturday's paper.—Adit level: The lode in the 110, west of engine-shaft, is improving in character, and producing fine stones of rich silver-lead, with very strong sulphur-mundle, altogether of a very kindly appearance. The driving west is within the influence of the cross-course, principally composed of friable spar, intervened with sulphur, mundle and good stones of lead. The surface work in fixing the engine and other necessary appendages are progressing as fast as the nature of the work will admit in this very inclement weather.

**TAMAR VALLEY.**—J. Goldsworthy, Oct. 31: In Weston's engine-shaft the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of horn-spar, mundle, and black spar, and is likely to improve, and spotted with silver-lead ore; a most promising lode. All other work is progressing satisfactorily.

**TANKERVILLE.**—Arthur Waters, Oct. 30: The mine generally looks much the same as when reported on a month ago. Setting report next week.

**TERRAS (Tin).**—Martin Rickard, Oct. 30: The 40 cross-cut has passed through a branch from 12 to 14 in. wide: it appears to be an offshoot from the main lode, which we are in daily expectation of cutting. The 30 east is now through the elvan; it is fully 60 ft. wide, containing tin more or less throughout. Edwards's lode is disordered for the present; it will, however, assume its regular form as the level on new east and west lode, is being driven by the side of the lode; we have about 3 fms. more before we reach under the western whim-shaft; this will be done by another month, when an early communication with the 20 will be effected. The stope in back of the 20, on Edwards's, is worth 20s. per fathom. The deep level, on the elvan, is worth about 10s. per cubic fathom. No. 1 stope, in back of the deep level, on elvan No. 1, is worth about 12s. per cubic fathom. No. 2 stope, on elvan No. 1, is worth about 14s. per cubic fathom. The lode in the deep level, on elvan No. 1, is worth about 24s. per cubic fathom. The lode in the level west, on new east and west lode, is worth about 14s. per fathom.

**THE LOVELL.**—J. Nancarrow, Oct. 31: The lode in the 13 west has not undergone any important change since last reported on. The engine-shaft is worth 160s. per fathom, and we could now break tin very fast if the water had not increased, but so much has come down from the late rains as to keep the men almost constantly drawing. We have nearly finished our excavations for the wheel-pit, and have set the masonry to build, and the wheel, all of which will be proceeded with as fast as possible.

**TREGBONNERS.**—Rich. Quentrell, Oct. 30: We are still stripping down the side of the 20 fm. level, and find more tin ground than I expected; and at this point we shall shortly sink the shaft in a lode from 7 to 8 ft. wide, which is well defined. No other change to notice.

**TRELEIGH WOOD.**—J. Harris, Oct. 26: There is no change in the mine except the 24 fm. level end east is improved for tin, and worth from 22s. to 25s. per fathom, but a full report will be sent for the meeting. We are pushing our surface work as fast as possible, but the bad weather is making very much against us.

**TREVAUGHAN.**—Pope, Oct. 30: In No. 1 engine-shaft, sinking on the south level, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach and soft spar, with a little tin, but not enough to value. In the 43 east the lode is 15 in. wide, producing

occasional stones of copper and tin. We have cleared two shafts or pits to the bottom, on the north lode, where the lode is divided into two parts, each about 15 in. wide, but nothing in them to value.

**YAN CONSOLS.**—James Roach, Oct. 31: The ore part of the lode on north wall, in the 60, east of Gundry's, is 3½ ft. wide, and yielding stones of lead and a mixture of ore throughout. The same remark applies to the winze sinking under the 45, in advance of the above-named level. Each are yielding about a ton of ore per fathom. I expect to effect a communication between these two points about the latter end of November, and shall look forward to a great improvement in the 60s level shall be extended east, in which we are making excellent progress in driving. The 45, east of Gundry's, and the cross-cut north, 3 fms. west of rise, is driven 2 fms., and is still passing through thin plates of ore, but the north wall is not yet reached, neither has the water from the fissures in the rise been reduced. We have commenced driving the 45 east. The results I shall refer to in my next. We have been cutting down the lode in the 55 stand between the rise and winze, which looks well. Stopping the roof will be deferred until we get lead-dressing machinery towards completion. To-day I have set the men to sink a winze under the 35, on the ore part of the lode; here we have some 3 tons of lead per fm. to begin upon. In early part of next week we shall be in a position to drive the 35, east of winze, under the ore gone down under the 25, west of Little's. The 25, east of Little's, is still driving on the north part of the lode, which consists of the most congenial matrix I ever saw in Yan Consols Mine, but up to this time only produces small pieces of ore.—Western Engine Shaft: we are about sinking on the ore passed over in the 30, and have brought up some fine specimens of ore from there. Machinery working well.

**VAUGHAN.**—Oct. 29: At the engine-shaft, sinking under the 20 fm. level, the part of the lode being carried is composed of a light clay-slate, branches of carbonate of lime containing spots of lead, and blende, and is being carried down with all speed by a full pair of men. In the 20 fm. level east the lode is about 4 feet wide, chiefly composed of a light clay-slate and carbonate of lime, intermixed with lead ore—a little improved, now yielding saving work for dressing of a low quality. In the deep adit level east the ground is much of the same character as a low quality. The 25, east of Little's, is still driving on the north part of the lode, which consists of the most congenial matrix I ever saw in Yan Consols Mine, but up to this time only produces small pieces of ore.—Western Engine Shaft: we are about sinking on the ore passed over in the 30, and have brought up some fine specimens of ore from there. Machinery working well.

**WEST CARADON.**—N. Richards, J. Pryor, Oct. 30: In the early part of this month we set our shaftmen a bargain to cut the plat at the 77, price 30s., and to receive 10s. extra if completed against the end of the month. Consequently, a little has been done in the end east of shaft, nor is there any particular change to notice in any other part of the mine since our last.

**WEST CONDRURROW.**—S. Terrill, Oct. 20: I expected we should have seen the lode with cross-cut by this time, but a former agent informs me that the lode underlies more than, from other information, had been supposed, and therefore we wait this week, our men have been pushing on with the adit.

**WEST DRAKE WALLS.**—T. Gregory, Oct. 31: We are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 65, in which we have some veins of copper and tin ore of a promising character. In the 65 east we are driving by the side of the lode, which will be cut into shortly. In the 65 west we are cross-cutting through the capels towards the main part of the lode, which we expect to intersect in the course of a week or ten days.

**WEST HAMILTON.**—R. Harvey, Oct. 31: Eastern Mine: Hamilton's engine-shaft is in rapid course of sinking below the 10, by six men, and hope to have the whole of the 12½ fms. of 7 in. lift in position by the end of the week, when we shall commence to fix the same in cistern, hang the tackle, and put horses on all other necessary work, and resume sinking again with as little delay as possible. We are carrying about 3 feet of the south part of the lode, which is principally composed of kila, quartz, and good stones of lead ore; the main and ore part of the lode is all standing to the north of us. We have taken down the whole of the lode in the 10, west of Hamilton's shaft, which was chiefly composed of gossan, copper, and good stones of lead ore; I have set the end to drive, by four men, at 7½ ft. min. The lode in the forebreast has for the past week been rather disordered through the influence of a cross measure of ground, but from present appearances I think we are nearly through it, and the lode is again showing signs of improvement. In the 10, east of Hamilton's shaft, I have placed four men to strip down the lode which we went through in driving a cross-cut north, and for about 6 feet wide we have an excellent paying lode of yellow copper ore; in fact, the lode in this level is looking much richer than I have hitherto seen it, and from present indications is likely to further improve as we open upon it; we have driven by the side of the lode for 6 fms. in length, I therefore anticipate by the time this is squared down, to have a good pile of ore at surface. I intend starting the new crusher to-morrow, and believe it will do its work remarkably well. I will, however, let you know the result by to-morrow's post. Our surface operations for the past week have been rather thrown back in consequence of the heavy floods of rain we have had to experience; we are, however, pushing on the work as fast as the nature of the weather will permit, and hope shortly to commence dressing ore.—Western Mine: I have 10 men stopping the back of the 10, and the stopes, both east and west of No. 1 winze, continue to open out well, and yielding about the usual quantity of ore. We are drawing and dressing regularly, but at present rather short of dressing pare to keep both mines going. I hope, however, to obtain more at the beginning of the week. The whole of the machinery in both mines is in good condition and working order.

**WEST GODOLPHIN.**—J. Pope, jun., Oct. 29: There is no change worthy of special remark since my last report. The lode in the 40, driving south-east of Pressure shaft, is opening well, 4 ft. wide, worth full 30s. per fathom.

**WEST GREAT CONSOLS.**—Richard Pryor, Henry Vial, Oct. 30: Kelly Hole Shaft: The lode in the 40, driving east of this shaft, is improving in appearance, and is producing saving work for mundle. Plantation Shaft: The stope in bottom of the 10, east of this shaft, has very much improved in operation, and has discovered a very good lode of mundle. We have no further change to report in any of our stopes or tutwork bargains since our report of last week. At surface all things are progressing satisfactorily, and the masons are getting on pretty well with the erection of the engine-house for the winding-engine.

**WEST GWENNAP CONSOLS.**—J. Nancarrow, Oct. 31: Wheal Moyle engine-shaft is now cleared 20 fathoms from surface, and the men are making fair progress. We have cleared a great deal of stuff from the old footway shaft, and find it crushed and broken up, and we are now safe to go further, and we are at once proceed to put in timber. Surface work progressing satisfactorily. We shall have another whim brought on the mine to-morrow.

**WEST JEWELL.**—Joseph Mitchell, Oct. 31: Greene's Engine-Shaft: We have dropped the lift, and forked the water 2 ft. below the back of the 57. Although the weather has been anything but favourable for our surface work, we have managed to get our steam stamp-house and boiler-house completed, and by the middle of next week shall commence to stamp in right good earnest.

**WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE CONSOLS.**—W. Skewis, J. Donnal, Oct. 30: The shaft in the 40, east of this shaft, is improving in appearance, and is producing saving work for mundle. In cutting the top plat at the 83, at Willesford's shaft, we have found the lode, under this and very near to it is a bunch of ore, and it is likely to make into the main lode; this we consider a very important feature for good results at this level. The driveage is by the side of the lode in the 32 east; there is a great increase of water in this end, which we look upon favourably for an improvement; when the lode was last taken down it was worth 15s. per fathom. The two stopes in back of this level, No. 1 is worth 18s., and No. 2, 12s. per fathom. There has been nothing done in this level west since last report, the men being employed at other parts of the mine.

**WEST WHEAL GORLAND.**—J. Mayne, Oct. 31: South Lode: The 42 east is worth 10s. per fathom. The stope in bottom of this level is worth 35s. per fathom. The stope in back of this level is worth 20s. per fathom. Two stopes in back of this level, west of shaft, are worth 12s. and 15s. per fathom respectively. The ladder-roof is completed in the south shaft, and the ground secured, and shall commence forthwith to drive the 32 east in a lode worth 8s. per fathom. We are making preparations to drive the 32, west on Messer lode, where there is a large stream of water coming from which driving Messer bottom; the distance is 170 fms. apart; we look upon this as an important feature in the mine, being a piece of ground of great promise. When our stamping power is in full course of operation, we can put 20 men more to work on this lode, which will leave half profit to the adventurers.

**North Copper Lode:** In driving the 42, west on this lode, there is a great improvement since last week; it is now worth 1 ton of rich ore per fathom. The 20, driving east, is worth 8s. per fathom. The men are making good progress in cutting down Messer's shaft, and the engineers are getting on very well in putting in the engine. No other change.

**WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.**—Oct. 25: There is not much alteration to notice since my last report. The lode in the 40, west of Richards's shaft, which is a little improved, it is a pretty looking lode and yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode, in stopping at the side of the 115, east of Taylor's shaft, is opening very well, we can sink it and will yield 3½ tons of ore per fm. Two of the stopes in the back of the 115, west of shaft, are yielding very well, one yielding 8 and the other 6 tons per fathom; this is the average of the whole length of the stopes. We hope we shall be able to make greater progress both in opening the levels and sinking the shaft now we have completed the heavy work, expending, &c. The pitwork in Richards's shaft is all finished, and in good order. The pipes are all in and in a few days we hope to send back the water to Richards's shaft. We are getting on rather slowly with the dressing of the ore, there is now 180 tons to pile. We calculate in making the owner's pile 320 tons, and we feel certain it will be of better quality than the last lot. We think the tributaries will be over 100 tons.

**WEST WHEAL LUCY.**—J. Nancarrow, W. Harris, Oct. 30: The boiler having been repaired we set the engine to work again on Sunday evening, and since then have been forking the water slowly, and hope to resume the drivings at the bottom of the shaft to-morrow. The



point in as little time as possible. In the 96 cross-cut there is no change in the character of the stratum. In the 73, driving east, the driving is being forced on in a favourable ground. In the 60, driving west of Kelly's shaft, the lode is disordered, being in several parts, and no doubt when these parts unite a good improvement will take place. In the rise in back of the 43 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of copper ore per length of rise. No change in the tribute department.

**WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.**—Oct. 28: Bennett's Lode: The only change since last report is the 150, driving east, west of Whitburn's cross-cut; the lode is further improved, now 2½ ft. wide, and will yield 1½ ton of ore to a fathom.

**WHEAL GRAMBLER.**—J. Tregay, Oct. 31: The lode in the shaft north of St. Day Road is 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, and good stones of copper ore; ground very good for sinking. The rains are rather against our sinking in Sir Frederick's shaft, where the lode is large, and yields good stones of tin. The lode in the back of the deep adit west is worth 20¢ per fathom; and is now let to a pair of tributaries, who are making good wages.

**WHEAL GREENVILLE.**—E. Hosking, Wm. Bennett, Oct. 26: The lode in the 140 fm. level cross-cut continues to improve, and is worth 25¢ per cubic fathom. The lode in the 120 east is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8¢ per fathom. The lode in the 110 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fathom. The slope below the 100 is worth 15¢ per fathom. The winze below the 100 is worth 9¢ per fathom. The rise above the 100 is worth for tin and copper 16¢ per fathom. The slope above the 90 is worth 30¢ per fathom. The lode in the 80 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fathom. The lode in the 66 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10¢ per fathom.

**WHEAL HENRY (Tin and Copper).**—Oct. 26: During the past week we have driven the cross-cut north of the old 8 fms. shaft, to intersect the south lode, over 2 fms.; the ground is still very congenial for producing mineral, and I hope ere long we shall reach a valuable lode at this point of operation. We have also erected the whip-derry on this shaft, for the more convenient working and cheaper and greater dispatch of the stuff from the bottom, which is now being drawn by horse-power; by this means we have now drawn off the rubbish lying at the bottom of the level going south of said shaft, in order to be prepared for drawing off the surface water, which we expect shortly will find its way into our workings, by the heavy falls of rain in the winter season, as is usually the case.

**WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).**—Stephen Davey, John Williams, Oct. 26: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: The ground in this shaft, sinking below the 130, is easier, and the men are making better progress with the sinking. All the bargains throughout the mine are without change to notice since last reported on, except the rise in the back of the 106 west, which has somewhat improved, and now worth for tin 15¢ per fathom—a good-looking lode.

**WHEAL LUCY.**—J. Nancarrow, W. Harris, Oct. 30: The engine-shaft continues to yield rich stones of tin. Hithence's lode, at the 10, looks rather better. We have begun cross-cutting south at the 10 towards a parallel lode, on which we had the tin in the adit. The 10 east, on the Carbonate, yields low quality tinstuff. The pitches are looking pretty well; the men are getting fair wages. There is no alteration in Watson's lode since last report.

**WHEAL MARY.**—T. Parkyn, Oct. 31: New North Lode: The men are now down 7 fms. with the new shaft, and the lode is coming into the end of the shaft. We have not cut into it yet, but have taken out some rich stones of tin from its south part of the lode, and by next week I hope to be in a position to report its size, value, &c. This new north lode is a most important discovery. The masons' fine weather are making good progress in building the engine-house, &c., and all other operations are being pushed on with all dispatch possible.

**WHEAL MARY ANN.**—J. Harris, J. Stevens, J. Skeat, Oct. 31: The lode in the 260 fm. level, north of Clymo's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4¢ per fathom. In the same level, south it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 6¢ per fathom. In the 240 fathom level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7¢ per fathom. In the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 14¢ per fathom. In the 210 fm. level north the lode is small, producing a little ore. The lode in the 190 fm. level north is about 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. There is nothing new to notice in the 200 fm. level, driving south of Trellawny's shaft, since last reported on. In the 190 fm. level, driving north of Smith's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and looking a little more promising, yielding good stones of ore. In the 180 fm. level south the lode continues much the same as last reported. The slopes and pitches continue to yield their usual quantity of ore. We sold on Thursday last two parcels of lead ore—No. 1, computed 65 tons, to Messrs. Weston, Son, and Co., at 23s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2, computed 33 tons, to the Treffry Estate, at 6s. 1s. per ton.

**WHEAL ROBERTS.**—John Goldsworthy, Oct. 29: Watson's Shaft: The water has risen from the heavy rains so as to prevent operations being carried on. The cross-cut is, therefore, suspended for the present. Wilson's Shaft: The progress made in clearing up and widening the shaft is very satisfactory.

**WHEAL RICHARD.**—J. Richards, Oct. 30: We have cleared the shaft of rubbish, and find the old miners had not sunk it quite so deep as our level came forth; we are now engaged putting it the same depth as our level, and opening the side into the lode, which will answer the twofold purpose of proving its value here and making shaft-plant to contain the stuff for drawing to surface. I am of opinion the old miners sunk this shaft as deep as water would allow them, to test its productiveness in depth. I see they worked away the lode in places, and no doubt raised tin from it, as there is now tin to be found here. I do not think the lode is very productive just where they left off; nevertheless, the lode has a most promising appearance, being a large, strong, and most promising and masterly lode, such as is seldom to be met with in Cornwall now-a-days in new ground, and so well situated; and I strongly recommend that the adit level be pushed west of this shaft into the new ground with full force, towards the junction of granite and killas, believing that this fine lode cannot fail to become largely remunerative when opened up, and the best of mines, we well know, require time and patience to do so. I will get up samples of the lode now quickly, and test their value.

**WHEAL UNY.**—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coade, jun., Oct. 26: The 150 fm. level is drained, but we cannot haul tinstuff through the engine-shaft till we have removed the drop lift, which we are doing as fast as possible, or when we can spare the steam-whim. We have completed the second plunger lift at Hind's shaft; we have nearly incessant rains which make the shaft very wet, and is a great hindrance to capstaning and other surface works. The rise in the back of the 140 east is worth 8¢ per fm. The 130 east is worth 7¢ per fm., and is excessively wet. The 120 east is worth 10¢ per fm. The 110 east is worth 10¢ per fm. The 100 east is worth 12¢ per fm. There is nothing new in the 80 east. The 60 is worth 6¢ per fm. The 50 east is worth 7¢ per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 50 is worth 8¢ per fm. The 30 east is yielding a little tin.

**WILLOWHBY.**—H. Nottingham, Oct. 29: The mine throughout bears the same character as reported in my last. Pyne's engine-shaft is down about 4 fms. below the 13, and is being pushed on with vigour. The continued falls of rain are against our progress. We have squared down the No. 2 shaft, on Goddard's lode; and the ore ground being now exhausted along the roof here, I have put the men to deepen the shaft, in doing which I expect we shall now be opening up some more ore ground on this lode. We have not been able to go on with the orestuff we have at surface as fast as I could wish, our dressing floors being yet uncovered and exposed to the weather. We have from 20 to 25 tons of blende on the floors and into pile, and from 8 to 10 tons of lead in course of dressing, which I hope to have ready by the middle of the month, for our next sampling. We have experienced great trouble and expense in getting the last ore sold from here to the station. I strongly advise that we get a temporary store-house put up down at the station, or near to it. The cost of it will soon be cleared by the saving of time and money we should effect by carrying it down ourselves as it is dressed. I wish to see this done at once, for I have seen enough of the present system.

**RUSSIAN (VYKSOUNSKY) IRONWORKS COMPANY.**—The annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, when a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared, making, with 3 per cent. paid in January last, a total dividend of 10 per cent. for the year. A bonus of 3¢ per share was also declared out of profits, but this will go in payment of a call to the same amount which is to be made in a short time. As this will make the shares fully paid, and relieve the shareholders from further liability, a resolution was now passed empowering the directors to convert the shares into stock. The Chairman (Mr. William Austin) congratulated the shareholders on the very gratifying results of the past year's working. A report of the proceedings will appear next week.

**WHEAL HENRY (Tin and Copper).**—The Chairman of the company has just made a thorough inspection of the property, and is highly pleased with the results of his survey. He brought up some stones picked at surface, which have been assayed by Prof. White, with the following results:—

No. 1.—Tin ..... 27.9 per cent.  
Silica ..... 66.0  
Silver ..... 1 oz. 12 dwts. 15 grs. per ton.  
No. 2.—Tin ..... 11.5 per cent.  
Silica ..... 73.3  
Silver ..... 7.3  
No. 3.—Tin ..... 12.0 per cent.  
Silica ..... 80.0  
Silver ..... 1 oz. 12 dwts. 15 grs. per ton.

**BURROW AND BUTSON.**—The directors are led to expect that the applications by the present shareholders for the balance of the first issue, amounting only to 35000l., will by Friday next, the last day for making the same, considerably exceed the number of shares thus offered. The "black lode" has in the upper rise increased to 30 in. in width, equal to about 8 tons of produce per fathom, if the lode holds up and forward as now seen for 2 fathoms ahead.

**DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.**—Great credit is due to the managers of this property. Notwithstanding the floods, no serious hitch has occurred, and this week's report announces the driving of bottom levels (at the 112 yard level) at Hill's shaft. The indications are splendid. Considerable attention is being paid to this valuable sett.

**OKEL TOR.**—The presence of an almost exceptional character of white killas opened upon in the adit driving into the hill, is regarded by those best able to judge as a sure indication that the lode—which is the champion vein of the district—when intersected, will be found highly productive; it is a point of the greatest importance, and the result is awaited with the utmost interest. The mine throughout has been for some time past gradually improving, and as it is now provided with effective machinery, ample for all requirements for many years to come, it is confidently anticipated the returns will, at an early date, enable the executive to pay satisfactory and regular dividends.

**DEER PARK.**—The first 12 heads of stamps have commenced working, and the mine, as further developed, continues to give increasing promises of success. Two of the shareholders recently being in Cornwall visited the property, and brought away samples from the No. 1 or deep adit, which they have had assayed at the School of Mines. Through their courtesy the directors are enabled to append the result, which is highly satisfactory. "The specimen of ore has been examined for tin according to instructions, with the following result:—By vanishing after previous calcination, the specimen gave of black tin (tin ore) 16.8 per cent. the black tin obtained contained 67.3 per cent. of metallic tin.—For Dr. Percy, RICHARD SMITH, The 16.8 per cent. is found to be equal to 276 lbs. of black tin per ton of stuff, and the 67.3 per cent. of metallic tin in the black tin gives 253 lbs. of metallic tin per ton of stuff, a quantity equal to about 11½ per cent.

**SOUTH CROFTY.**—The small supplemental surface-engine for sinking the boulders, &c., has arrived, and will be at once fixed on the platform, and the new stamps-engine will be ready to do duty in a short time. There is a large amount of tinstuff to be returned. The new engine worked very satisfactorily for a few days, but work was suspended for a short time for the other small engine. The new engine will be fully equal to working 100 heads.

**FRANK MILLS (Telegraph).**—Improvement in lode; the 84 winze now producing good saving work for lead.

**THE MINING JOURNAL (with TWO SUPPLEMENTS)** of this day comprises Twenty-eight Pages. Those of our subscribers who may not receive perfect copies can have the omission remedied by application to the office.

**With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET** is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Government Inspection, and Mr. Hermon's Prize Essays; Tin Mines (British Burmah), by H. H. Roche; Mining Trust: N. Ennor's General Remarks on Stamps; Practical Mining Stamps (J. Walker); Theory and Practice in their Relation to Mining (H. Knapp); Patent Self-Acting Ore-Dressing Machinery (T. Currie-Gregory); Mineral Discoveries in Eastern Australia (Little and Pili); New Queensland Company; South Aurora Silver Mining Company (D. Macmillan); Eclipse Gold Mining Company (J. Tamblin); Brazilian Mines; North American Gold Mining Company; American "Mines" for English Capitalists; Providence Mines; New Rosewarne, and "Argus"; Tin Mining in Devon; Great Carmels Point Copper and Sulphur Mines; Treleigh Wood and New Rosewarne Mines; Silver in England; Company of Copper Miners in England; East Rocks Hematite Iron Ore Company (R. E. Johnson); Whitehaven Iron Mines (B. Symons), &c.—Mineral Wealth of the United Kingdom—Meetings of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England, Mineral Blue Hills Silver Mines, and Batle Mountain Companies—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Mining News from Australia—Foreign Mines Reports, &c.

**With this week's Journal we give a SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET**, which contains the usual monthly Australian Mining News.

[These Supplements should accompany each Journal: if any irregularity occurs we shall be glad to forward a copy of either on application being addressed to the office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.]

## The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Nov. 1, 1872.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected.	per ton	s. d.	per ton	Bars Welsh, in London	per ton	s. d.	per ton
Tough cake and tile.	90	0	0	Do., to arrive	11	5	0
Sheathing & sheets.	91	0	0	Nail rods	12	0	0
Bottoms	100	0	0	Do., in London	12	0	0
Old	100	0	0	Do., ditto	12	0	0
Burra Burra	89	0	0	Do., at works	11	0	0
Wire	100	0	0	Hoops, ditto	12	0	0
Tubes	0	1	0	Sheets, single	14	5	0
BRASS.				Pig No. 1, in Wales	6	0	7
Sheets	95	0	0	Refined metal, ditto	7	0	0
Wire	95	0	0	Bars, common, ditto	10	0	15
Tubes	100	0	0	Do., mch. Tyne or Tees	10	0	0
SPELTHER.				Do., railway, in Wales	10	0	11
Foreign on the spot.	23	0	23	Do., Swed. in London	10	0	16
"to arrive	—	—	—	To arrive	6	0	15
ZINC.				Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	—	—	—
In sheets	29	0	0	Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	—	—	—
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	12	15	0	Railway chairs	5	0	0
TIN.				"spikes	12	0	14
English block	2145	0	0	Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton	7	0	8
Do. bars (in brs.)	149	0	0	STEEL.			
Do., refined	150	0	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	18	0	0
Banca	150	0	0	Ditto (hammered)	19	0	20
Straits	143	0	0	Ditto, in faggots	21	0	0
TIN-PLATES.				English, spring	23	0	25
IX Charcoal, 1st quality	22	1	0	LEAD.			
IX Do., 2d quality	21	0	0	English Pig, com.	20	15	0
IX Do., 3d quality	20	0	0	Ditto, L.B.	21	0	0
IX Do., 4th quality	19	0	0	Ditto, W.B.	22	0	0
IX Do., 5th quality	18	0	0	Ditto, sheet	21	15	0
IX Do., 6th quality	17	0	0	Ditto, red lead	24	0	0
IX Do., 7th quality	16	0	0	Ditto, patent	23	15	0
IX Do., 8th quality	15	0	0	Ditto, at works	22	0	24
IX Do., 9th quality	14	0	0	Spanish	20	5	0

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. 1 Add 6s. for each X. Terne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brand.

**REMARKS.**—A little better feeling has prevailed, and the tone of the market generally has shown some indication of improvement. Owing to the Bank directors not having made any further advances in their rate of discount, and an easier money market being probable ere long, buyers have manifested less anxiety with regard to the future, and the prospects of business are now much more promising than they presented a week or two ago. Money, however, is still too high to expect any very great expansion of trade yet awhile, and until a decided downward turn takes place merchants will, doubtless, continue to exercise caution in all their transactions. The reaction during the last two or three months may shortly be succeeded (provided nothing unforeseen occurs) by a more animated demand, and the realisation of better prices in some metals. It is to be hoped that the closing part of 1872 may prove in every respect as prosperous as the commencement of the year.

**COPPER.**—Saturday last the charters were confirmed as 1450 tons, consisting of 1000 tons of ore and regulus and 450 tons of bars. Business on the same day was done at 83¢ for g.o.b.'s; the same price was realised on Monday, Wallaroo commanding 86¢ 10s. and 87¢, and Japan 85¢. The Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, showed only a trifling variation compared with the previous ticketings. Chili bars still maintained their former position at 83¢ g.o.b.'s. Wallaroo advanced 1¢ to 30s., being quoted 87¢ to 88¢; and Japan was sold at 86¢. On Wednesday an advance of 10s. was obtained for Chili bars for cash, and for three months 86¢ was paid. Wallaroo 88¢ net cash, and Burra same price 14 days. The market on Thursday was very animated, and a large business was disposed of. Lots was disposed of at 82¢ up to 84¢, and 86¢ for g.o.b.'s; Wallaroo, 90¢ cash and 92¢ with a short prompt. The market today did not open so strong, and business was done at somewhat lower prices, but the disposition on the part of the more regular dealers to go on buying, and the continuously increasing enquiries from French and German houses, together with the improved demand for Birmingham, tends to give a firm tone to the market. With cheaper money and renewed speculation the market may, in a great measure, recover the decline of the past four months. Stocks of Chili remain large, although a slight diminution has taken place. The quantity at Swansea and Liverpool amounts to 20,700 tons, against 20,000 tons the same period of 1871; 15,200 tons the same period of 1870, and 14,200 tons in 1869. Our market on Change closed at 86¢ for g.o.b. In Yellow Metal several orders have again been executed, both here and in Liverpool, at prices varying between 73¢ d. and 75¢ d. for braziers and sheathing, sellers now obtaining the higher rate for small quantities.

**IRON.**—A limited amount of business only has transpired in most descriptions of this metal, notwithstanding the disposition evinced on the part of sellers in every way to meet the requirements of buyers. As previously stated in our recent reports, it is quite time that some modifications should be made in quotations, as no good results can ever arise from prolonging an unsatisfactory state of things, especially after the object has been attained that was stated to be desirable. At the time that the ironmasters were advancing their rates they had booked as many orders as they wanted, and to check the demand for speculative purposes, prices were advanced, which were further augmented by the higher scale of wages paid to the men. This ultimately (as already known) most effectually produced its natural effect, and now that orders have so considerably fallen off, and makers' books are getting bare, it is evident lower prices must be submitted to as an inducement to buyers to purchase more freely. If high prices were quoted with the purpose of diminishing the demand, reduced prices must now be substituted to stimulate and increase the demand. It is necessary that a change to some extent in this direction should immediately take place, otherwise the consumption of iron may be seriously affected thereby. Substitutes of various kinds in places are being already introduced, and as an instance of this, in India, where a considerable quantity of hoop iron is annually used for baling, the natives are now using jute for lashing their bales, and after having once adopted a different article to that which they had been accustomed to it may be difficult to take a considerable time before they return to iron hoops. This will also apply in a similar manner to the construction of houses, &c., wood being used instead of iron girders and columns. So in the roofing of houses and other buildings, where a considerable falling off has taken place in galvanised corrugated iron. In ship-building, and a variety of other ways, besides all new undertakings of any importance being unnecessarily delayed until orders can be placed out at more moderate rates. In Welsh bars a few sales have been made at 11½ s. for delivery in London. Rails have not undergone any variation, and 10s. per ton in other makes of lower quality. Scotch pigs have declined; heavy deliveries into store are stated to have been rather more than sufficient to meet the contracts falling due, and to effect sales of surplus quantities at great reduction has been made, the price for the most part having been quoted at 10s. In shipping iron there is also a decline. Gartsherry No. 1, 13s.; other brands can be purchased down to 12s.; the shipments, again, show a decrease of 5004 tons.

For the week ending October 25, 1871 ..... Tons 19,900  
October 26, 1872 ..... 13,916  
Total increase since Dec. 25, 1871 ..... 62,033 tons.

Imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—  
For the week ending October 25, 1871 ..... Tons 1,560  
October 26, 1872 ..... 1,050

Total decrease for 1872 ..... 610  
To-day price for mixed numbers is 110s. f.o.b. Glasgow.

**LEAD.**—The demand increases, and higher prices are paid. In English pig sales have been concluded at an advance of 5s. per ton—viz., 20s. 15s. to 21s. Supplies continue limited, and holders are not eager to make sales of any very large quantities at current quotations.

**SPELTHER.**—No alteration in the demand, which continues limited. Prices are easier, Silesian being quoted 23s. to 23s. 10s. Hard is reduced, parcels having changed hands at 14s. per ton.

**TIN-PLATES.**—Manufacturers have given way in their prices; good ordinary IC coke are now to be bought at 35s., and IC charcoal of second quality at 38s. to 39s. The reduction just announced in the

price of sheet iron will assist makers in lowering their prices very materially.

**TIN.**—Sales on Monday were made in Straits at 142½ c.a.; for November and December, 141½; and Billiton, 147. The market was less firm on Tuesday, about 40 tons being reported as changed hands at 140½ to 142½, cash; and a small quantity for delivery all this year, at sellers' option, 138½. The market on Wednesday gained a little strength, and 142½ cash again was paid, and a further 10s. advance was realised yesterday. To-day the market is again a little better, and 143s. has been obtained. The deliveries of Straits during the month of October amounted to 782 tons, and the stock in London is now reduced to 1286 tons, against 1829 tons on Sept. 30. Banca in Holland is 92½ fs.

**IRON TRADE.**—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Warrants of Scotch pig-iron have fluctuated considerably this week. The Glasgow market opened on Monday at 130s., cash paid; closing sellers, 120s. Very little business has been done during the week; the market, however, to-day (Friday) assumed a more settled aspect, closing at 110s. cash, buyers.

Our market has been quiet during the whole week for finished iron; and although enquiries for small parcels are more numerous, and more disposition on the part of the merchants to do business, we can only report a moderate amount in finished iron of any kind this week. No doubt a better feeling exists all round, and as the market for pig-iron in all districts is firm, and makers' iron scarce for immediate delivery, particularly on Middlesbrough, the rail market is firmer, and both the Welsh and Middlesbrough makers are asking slightly advanced rates, there being enquiries just now for several large parcels for the United States of America. We have no change to report in the market for tin-plates; although the demand has not improved, makers still adhere firmly to the fixed rates of last Quarter-day—42 IC coke and 41 IC charcoal per box.—13s. Cannon-street, Nov. 1.

**COPPER.**—(J. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co., Liverpool, Oct. 31).—We have had a steadier and healthier market than for some time past, and though the speculative element is still at work, consumers have shown much more disposition to operate. Shipments from West Coast S.A. continue small. Our quotations are about the same as when we last wrote—81½ to 84½ for Chili bars, and 10s. to 11s. for good ore and regulus. During the fortnight upwards of 2700 tons bars changed hands at 78½ to 87½ per ton, according to prompt and brand. At the Swansea sale on 29th inst. 1750 tons of ore, average produce 14½ per cent., realised 18s. 3d. per unit. Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast S.A. produce—Caldera, from Africa, with 9 tons barilla, and 97 tons in transit; Imunucia, from Valparaiso, with 150 tons regulus; Oriente, from Valparaiso, with 22 tons bars; Malpa, from Valparaiso, with 61 tons bars; Golden Gate, from Valparaiso, with 163 tons bars; Candalaria, from Valparaiso, with 41 tons bars; Lusitania, from Valparaiso, with 19 tons ore, 157 tons bars, 243 tons ingots, and 22 tons barilla. At Swansea—San Fernando, from Carrizal, with 550 tons regulus; Deerhound, from Caldera, with 760 tons regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands likely to be available are estimated at—

	Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool.....	19	130	13,050	1820	22
Swansea.....	16	2498	5,192	85	—
Total.....	35	2628	18,242	1205	22

Representing about 20,700 tons fine copper, against 20,000 tons October 31, 1871;  
18,200 tons Oct. 31, 1870; 14,200 tons Oct. 31, 1869.

Representing about 20,700 tons fine copper, against 20,000 tons October 31, 1871; 18,200 tons Oct. 31, 1870; 14,200 tons Oct. 31, 1869.

**Messrs. James and Shakespeare.**—The Swansea Ticketing of ore on Tuesday, a large portion of which was of low produce, went off at an average of 15s. 2½d., but stuff of good percentage realised 16s. 1¼d. per unit. Nothing has been done by private contract, buyers and sellers' views being too divergent. In bars we note a rise of fully 4¢ per ton, and throughout the last seven days it has been very difficult to execute orders, the quantity offering on sale being exceedingly small. Pressing wants compelled buyers to advance in their offers, and sellers noting their anxiety to purchase withdrew (as usual) from the market, apparently influenced by the idea that a sharp advance was imminent. The consequence has been a comparatively small business, and it is, therefore, to be feared that no great improvements can take place in statistics, as consumers have been unable to supply their requirements. Australian has advanced to the same extent as Chilian copper, but the same causes have minimised transactions. English is in fair request, and there is again some enquiry for best selected for shipment to America. The Chili telegram arrived on 25th ult., and advised charters for the last half of September as 1450 tons pure (450 in bars and ingots, 1000 in ores and regulus) all for England; the stock, including one month's estimated make, is given as 5250 tons pure. The quantities for the corresponding period of 1871, were—chartiers 1100 tons, stock on same estimate 7750 tons.

The settlement of the fortnightly account has again occupied the chief attention of the dealers in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, and business transactions for cash or future settlements have been somewhat limited.

On Friday the markets were closed. At the Cornish Ticketing, on Thursday, the standard for copper ore advanced 14s. per ton: 1419 tons of ore were sold, and they realised 5446½ 4s., or an average of 3s. 17s. per ton.

The mines mostly dealt in have been South Condurrow, New Rosewarne, New West Rosewarne, Wheal Grenville, Van Consols, Wheal Argus, Penstruthal, West Chiverton, West Tankerville, Wheal Ury, North Roskear, Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, South Carn Brea, and a few others.

Treleigh Wood, 25 to 30. At the meeting the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2713s. 16s. 2d., and a call of 15s. per share was made. The agents consider the prospects of the mine better than they were at the last meeting. They hope to start the 48 heads of stamps in about three weeks, and have 800 tons of tinstuff at surface, and 200 tons broken underground, equal to about 12½ tons of tin. The points of operation in the mine are valued in the aggregate at 168s. per fathom. New Rosewarne firm, at 6½ to 6½; at the monthly setting, on Saturday last, the various points of operation at the mine were valued in the aggregate at 254s. per fathom. Since then the mine has been drained to the bottom—the object for which the company was started; and the agents express their satisfaction that it has fully answered their expectations. The lode in the shaft, 3 ft. below the 94, is 10 ft. wide, worth 25¢ per fathom. The 94 west is worth 5½¢ per fathom for copper, and the tin lode all standing to the north. As this level was driven 8 fms. on the copper lode only, there is good copper ground in the back of the level that will pay for working. The prospects of the mine have, therefore, materially improved; and as questions have been asked about the water, we are authorised to state that not only is the engine quite equal to the winter's water, but will take the mine down down to nearly double its present depth. New West Rosewarne shares have been enquired for at 6½ to 7½. The lode in the adit end is 9 ft. wide, worth 70¢ per fathom. The adit west of cross-cut is 10 ft. wide, worth 60¢ per fathom. The stamps will commence to work next week.

At Brookwood meeting, on Tuesday, a dividend of 7s. per share (14000l.) was declared. The accounts for 16 weeks to Aug. 16 showed a credit balance of 15474 4s. 2d. Boscone Mine is offered for sale by auction as a going concern; the mine is in full working, and important discoveries of tin have recently been reported. Carn Brea, 150 to 155; Tincroft, 57 to 60; Cook's Kitchen, 27 to 29; Dolcoath, 66 to 70; East Lovell,



and in the piece of ground thus opened the main parts of the lode are worth 20s. and 25s. per fathom. The 140 looks a little better.

Among foreign mines there have been a good demand for San Pedro shares, at 4½ to 5½; Don Pedro North del Rey, 14s. to 16s.; Emma, 22½ to 23; Flagstaff, 15½ to 16½; New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; Pacific, 2½ to 3; Utah, 1½ to 1½. Australian United, 1 to 1½; the above are still favourable.

The directors of the Lina Railways Company have declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., or 12s. 6d. per 20s. share, free of income tax, being the third interim dividend in respect of the current year's operations, and making with the two previous dividends, a distribution after the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum. The Definite Debentures of the issue of 225,000l., forming the debenture capital of the Lina Railways Company, may be received against delivery of the fully paid-up scrip certificates, at the offices of the Bank of Constantinople, 135, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on and after the 11th instant.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been comparatively dull. Copper and tin have advanced in value, and are firm markets, but as yet, except in a few instances, no appreciable effect has been produced in the value of Cornish mines. Lead is in good demand, and there has been some enquiry for the better class of shares in mines producing that metal.

American Mines have commanded a fair share of attention, considerable purchases continuing to be made in the established dividend-paying properties.

Hydraulic Mines have been represented by Malpas, Sweetland Creek, Rica, Birdseye Creek, and Cedar Creek.

Emma shares have been firm throughout the week, and close 22½ to 23; rich ore is now being taken out of the mine, some of it yielding as high as 140 to 150 ozs. of silver per ton. The official weekly cable message announces that 460 tons of first-class ore has been raised, 570 tons of first-class ore at the railway station, 100 tons raised at the mine, and 330 tons has been sold in Salt Lake City.

Flagstaff, 15½ to 16½; Mr. Frames, the director, who has just returned from the mine, gives the most satisfactory account of the company's property. It is understood there is now "blocked out," and ready to be stopped, four times the amount of ore than at the time the company took possession. The net profit during the past four weeks is estimated at 15,000l., while the current monthly dividend (at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum) absorbs only 6000l.

Camp Floyd, 9 to 9½; the advances this week prove that the late panic has been without any real cause. The company's bankers, Messrs. Wells, Fargo, and Co., have telegraphed that the September returns were about 4000l., nearly half of which is profit. The mines continue without change, and are opening out as well as ever. The mill has had to stop during some part of October owing to a scarcity of water, which is only a temporary difficulty. The returns, however, which are cable as about 1800l., meet the entire expenses of the month. Capt. Shaw, the superintendent, who has recently arrived in this country, has arranged to meet the shareholders on Wednesday.

Utah, 2 to 2½; by advices received this week, which appear in another column, it would appear that a great improvement in the quality of the ore has taken place in the sinking of the shaft, now now yielding 30 ozs. of silver to the ton, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. The mining costs for September, amounting to nearly 1000l., has been covered by the profit on smelting, leaving a small surplus, the actual figures being—Total expenditure for mining, 7774.43; smelting, 12,777.77; received for bullion sold during month, 221,355.62. Pacific, 2½ to 3; in another column is published the agent's report, from which it will be seen that he has cut into a further deposit of silver ore in the Buel North Star Ledge. Richmond Consolidated shares have improved to 3½, 4½; the weekly cable message announces a return of \$11,000 from 190 tons of ore, showing an increase of \$3000 upon the previous week. This is attributed to the fact that more skillful hands are now engaged in smelting. Eberhardt, 6½ to 6½; South Aurora, 1½ to 1½.

In Brazilian descriptions the only change has been an advance in St. John del Rey shares, which close 17 to 19; the advices state that during September fair progress was made in sinking the new shafts, considering many men are new to the work, and there have been some hindrances for repairs to the pumps. Don Pedro, 3 to 3½; the mineral extracted during the last two weeks of September was again low in quality, and the stopes generally are without change. Frontino and Bolivia, 3 to 3½; a remittance has been received of gold dust amounting to 453½ ozs., the produce of August. Chontales, 3 to 3½; the details of general meeting appear in another column.

In Hydraulic Mines the chief feature has been the decline in Malpas shares to 1½, 1½; the mail not having brought the result of a "clean up," as was anticipated, owing to the breaking of the ditch when the "clean up," was about to be commenced. From the advices, which appear in another column, it will be seen that it will take longer than was expected to get through the debris left by the old workers. It would seem, therefore, that very good results cannot be expected until the main bank of gravel is reached. Rica shares have declined, in sympathy with Malpas, and close 3 to 1. Owing to the illness of the superintendent and general agent, no advices have been received. Gold Run, 3 to 1; a dividend for October, at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, has been declared.

Lead Mines have been represented by Van at 36 to 38; the agent reports that in the 70 cross-cut west, in the 45, he has just cut into the lode, and finds it very rich. This is important, as proving the continuance westward of the rich ore ground already laid open. East Van, 7 to 7½. Van Consols, 4½ to 4½; the mine continues to fully maintain its former value, the aggregate value of the different points of operation being over 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 25 east—an important point—presents most favourable indications. West Tankerville, 3½ to 4; the mine continues to look well. Assheton, 4 to 4½. Pennerley, 2½ to 3; the agent is daily expecting an improvement in Potter's Pit. Other parts of the mine without change. Bog, 1½ to 1½; the shaft is now clear to the 130, and the agent reports having dropped a plumb-line 164 fms. below this without finding any obstruction; little difficulty is, therefore, apprehended in reaching the bottom of the mine. Perkins Beach, 3 to 1½; the agent reports that he has commenced driving east from the great cross-course on a parallel lode to the "great spar lode," and has met with several branches of lead, with every appearance of making a great discovery. Some samples have been received at the company's office, and the report appears in another column.

In Tin Mines the chief feature has been the continued activity in East Lovell shares, which are firm at 20 to 21; important developments are being made, leading to the opinion that the remunerative value of the mine will be more permanently established than at any previous period. South Condurow has advanced to 8½, and a demand has also sprung up for Okel Tor shares, which have changed hands at 2 to 2½.

In Copper Mines but few quotable alterations have taken place, although Cape Copper, San Pedro, and Devon Consols have advanced. On the other hand, New Quebrada shares have given way, upon the rumour that the contract has been cancelled for the construction of the railway from the mines to the port of shipment.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—  
Alamos, 1½ to 1½; Almaden and Tinto, 3½ to 1; Anglo-Argentine, 3½ to 1; Anglo, 15 per cent. preference, 3½ to 3½; Anglo-Brazilian, 3½ to 3½; Australian, 1½ to 1½; Australian United Gold, 3½ to 1; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3; Camp Floyd, 9 to 9½; Cape Copper, 17 to 19 prem.; Chontales Consolidated, 3½ to 3½; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1½; Colorado Terrible, 2½ to 3½; Copiapo, 2 to 2½; Emma, 22½ to 23; Flagstaff, 15½ to 16½; Fortuna, 4 to 5; Frontino and Bolivia, 3 to 3½; General Mining Association, 7 to 9; General Brazilian, 3-16ths to 1-16ths; Gold Run, 3 to 3½; Kapunda, 3½ to 3½; Linares, 2½ to 3; London and Californian, 1 to 1½; Lusitania, 2½ to 1½; Malpas, 1½ to 2½; Pacific, 2½ to 3; Pannicillo, 4 to 4½; Pestarena, 3½ to 3½; Pontigbaud, 19 to 22; Port Phillip, 3½ to 3½; Richmond Consolidated, 3½ to 4½; Rossa Grande, (17s. paid), 3½ to 3½; Russia Copper, 5½ to 5½; Scottish Australian, 3½ to 1; St. John del Rey, 17 to 19; Sierra Buttes, 3½ to 4; Sweetland Creek, 3½ to 3½; United Mexican, 2½ to 2½; Utah, 2 to 2½; Vancouver Coal, 1½ to 2 prem.; York Peninsula, 3½ to 3½; Yudanumutana, 3½ to 3½.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—Business has been rather brisk on our Stock Exchange during the past week. Government Funds have advanced from ½ to 1 per cent., and leave off with a firm appearance. India stocks are also firm. Foreign stocks have not changed much, and are all firm in character; the chief rise has been in Erie shares, from 41 to 43½. American Bonds are firm, and have advanced in price. Bank shares are firm. Bank of Ireland shares have declined 1 per cent. Eriebank Bank shares are in demand, and have advanced 2½ per share. Munster are firm at 8½. Nationals have been in good demand, and have advanced ½. A similar rise has taken place in National of Liverpool. Provincial of Ireland old shares are, dull, and have declined ½. Royals are firm at 20½. Steam shares are

all firm, and have not changed much in price. Mine shares are rather firm. Bertha have not been dealt in for some time, and are nominally, sellers at 4s. and buyers at 4s. 2d. 10s. paid out of 10s. Cape Copper in demand, and have advanced 1½. Connors still dull, and have declined 3 per cent. Mining Company of Ireland firm at 9½, sellers at 10. Wicklow Coppers are dull, and have declined ½; the report of the directors and statement of accounts have now been published, and have not had the effect of restoring confidence in the company. A new issue of shares is about to take place, which will cause the old shares to fall; the profit this half-year is but small and barely enough to pay the dividend of 3s. 6d. per share; but the future prospects of the company seem to be good as soon as all their new works are in full operation. The meeting will be held on Nov. 11. Telegraph shares are in good demand, and Easterns have advanced ½. Alliance Gas shares are again very much depressed; it is said opposition will be given to the purchase of the company by the Corporation; the shares have all declined in value, and look as if they would go lower. Tramway shares are dull and depressed, not looked upon as good. Railways are in good demand, and have advanced in price. Belfast and Northern Counties 1½, better, with Wicklow stock firm. Belfast Junction shares advanced ½, and Drogheda shares, ½; Great South and West shares advanced ½. Midland Great Western shares firm at 92; Waterford and Limerick shares declined 1 per cent. Railway preference and debenture stocks all firm and steady, but not much doing in them. The traffic on the Irish lines has been good this week, and a good increase has taken place in some lines compared with last year at same time. Great South and West increased 1600l.; Midland, 300l. Dublin Tramways, 380l. on 9 miles, same as last week, but not so good as when 5½ miles were only open. Wet weather and winter season very much against them.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 1419 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 5446l. 4s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 101½ 14s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 3l. 17s.; quantity of fine copper, 91 tons 18 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Oct. 3.	2574	100 17 0	7½	£14 10 0	12s. 6d.	£62 14 0
" 17.	3879	103 15 0	6½	3 14 0	12 0	60 0 0
" 31.	1419	101 14 0	6½	3 17 0	11 10	59 5 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 14s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1756 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 19,254l. 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 98½ 15s.; average produce, 14½; average price per ton, 10l. 19s. 3d.; quantity of fine copper, 252 tons 8½ cwt. The following are the particulars of the last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Oct. 1.	2128	100 10 0	18½	£14 12 0	15s. 8d.	£79 0 0
" 29.	1756	98 15 0	14½	10 19 3	15 2	75 16 6

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 1½ 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. On Nov. 12 there will be 1339 tons offered for sale, from Cape, Mammoth Copperopolis, Fursdon, Ballycummisk, Telhadella, and elsewhere.

The following dividends were declared during October:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Van	0 14 0	10,500 0 0
Dolcoath	1 5 0	5,370 0 0
Wicklow	0 3 6	3,653 13 0
Roman Gravel	0 6 0	3,600 0 0
Cargoll	2 10 0	2,147 0 0
Terras	0 1 6	1,875 0 0
Cook's Kitchen	0 15 0	1,837 10 0
Brookwood	0 7 0	1,400 0 0
Green Hurth	0 3 0	960 0 0
Heredford	0 15 0	768 0 0
East Caradon	0 2 0	614 8 0
West Frances	0 5 0	612 0 0
West Wheal Seton	1 0 0	400 0 0
Emma	0 6 0	15,000 0 0
Flagstaff	0 4 0	6,000 0 0
Gold Run	0 0 4	833 6 8
Total		£55,470 17 8

The SWANSEA BANK has been incorporated with a capital of 500,000l., in shares of 20l. each, to meet the growing demand for further banking facilities in Swansea. The first issue will consist of 15,000 shares, on which it is proposed to call up 6l. per share at intervals. It is mentioned that there are at present only two banks to meet the requirements of a town and district containing nearly 75,000 inhabitants, and the shipping trade of which has increased from 269,454 tons to 719,789 tons in 20 years. The prosperity of similarly constituted local banks is well known: the banks of Birmingham, Manchester, Bradford, Halifax, Whitehaven, and elsewhere, are paying from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum dividends, whilst the shares in them are saleable at from 75 to 240 per cent. premium. The directors will not endeavour to increase the business of the bank by any deviation from safe and sound banking principles, and it is stipulated in the Articles of Association that no individual director, except the confidential director, shall be entitled to inspect the private accounts of the customers of the bank. The shareholders in the oldest bank in Swansea, in addition to receiving a high dividend since its establishment, have had their capital nearly trebled from accumulated profits, and it is thought that there is no reason to doubt that a similar measure of success may be anticipated for the new undertaking, of which the prospectus will be found in another column.

The PHOENIX QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 200,000l., in shares of 5l. each, has been formed to purchase and work the quicksilver mine and estate of the American "Phoenix Mining Company," now in full operation. The price to be paid for the entire property (including 5000l. worth of ore on dump) is 160,000l., thus leaving 40,000l. working capital, which Mr. Fowler deems ample for the development of the mine. As part of the purchase-money the vendors take 10,000 fully paid-up shares, not carrying dividend until 15 per cent. has been divided upon the remainder of the paid up capital for two consecutive half-years; if the second furnace be erected within six months the vendors forego dividends until 20 per cent. shall have been paid upon the remainder of the shares; and in view of most favourable accounts received from the mine within the last few days, whereby the profits are proved to be equal to paying immediate dividends equivalent to 20 per cent. on the entire capital of the company, have further agreed, beyond the other stipulations with respect to their shares taken in part payment of the purchase-money, as set forth in the prospectus, not to call for or sell any of their shares for 12 months from the date of completing the purchase, and, at the expiration of that period, not until the 15 or 20 per cent. according to the terms of the agreement, shall have been paid upon the remainder of the shares. It is explained that the chief reason which induces the existing American company to part with a portion of their interest in a property already returning large profits is that, with the exception of one large shareholder, its members are principally small holders, unable to find the required additional capital. The mine is one of the very few quicksilver mines at present discovered, and it is mentioned that quicksilver has been almost a monopoly in the hands of a few capitalists. The local advantages of the property are as very great, its situation in the heart of a long range of hills which forms the head of Pope Valley, facilitating the working of the mine, whilst its proximity and easy access to San Francisco are valuable auxiliaries to success, the produce of the mine being there saleable within 30 days from its extraction. The property has been carefully inspected and reported upon by Mr. F. Fowler, M.L.C.E., who considers that "by a judicious employment of capital, which up to the present time has been much wanting, results will accrue far beyond the most sanguine expectations." The prospectus will be found in another column.

THE STONECROFT AND GREYSIDE MINING COMPANY are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF A CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, cylinders 70 inches diameter 9 feet stroke.

Further particulars may be learned on application to Mr. THOMAS WARE, Agent, Stonecroft, Hexham.

#### COLLIERIES.

THE MINES SYNDICATE (LIMITED) HAVE COLLIERIES FOR SALE IN SOUTH WALES, FLINTSHIRE, DURHAM, AND YORKSHIRE. Also, RED HEMATITE IRON MINES, direct from the proprietors. Address, "Manager," 40, Seething-lane, E.C.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE DEVON GREAT CONSOLS COMPANY (LIMITED) hereby give notice that they are open to RECEIVE TENDERS for their MAKE OF ARSENIC for the year 1873, the conditions of which may be had on application to the Secretary.

By order of the Board, ALEXANDER ALLEN, Secretary.

134, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, November 1, 1872.

SECRETARY WANTED, ABLE TO SELL TEN THOUSAND SHARES OF A FIRST-CLASS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), and registered a few months ago.

A liberal salary will be given to a competent gentleman.

If necessary, offices will be opened in London.

A commission of 7½ per cent. will be allowed on all shares sold by the Secretary.

To a gentleman having about £1000 at command, this is an unusual opportunity of commencing a lucrative business.

Address "W. F. and Co." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

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A GENTLEMAN, who UNDERSTANDS how to PREPARE this MINERAL for market, and can SELL any QUANTITY properly prepared, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT.

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WANTED, A PRACTICAL WORKING FOREMAN.—Apply, stating wages required, to "S. R." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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I BUY at the HIGHEST PRICES:—  
BLENDE.—CALCINED AND RAW CALAMINE (carbonate or silicate).  
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.  
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.  
SILVER-LEAD, BULLION, HARD LEAD, &c.  
SULPHATE OF LEAD, ASHES, SLAGS, &c.  
I BUY any quantities, however large, contracting for as many years as desired Particulars by letter.

ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium).

#### CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF  
HARD LEAD, LEAD ASHES, SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD SLAGS,  
TIN AND TERNE ASHES, and  
DROSS or REFUSE, containing COPPER, TIN, LEAD, or ANTIMONY.

Mr. E. H. MORTON, F.C.S.,

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST,

DOCK STREET,

NEWPORT, MONMOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN, lately returned from VICTORIA, having had many years' practical experience in GOLD MINING, both alluvial and quartz, and subsequently engaged in the MANAGEMENT of several companies, is now desirous of OBTAINING some EMPLOYMENT of a similar nature. Can furnish most satisfactory references as to character and ability. Has no objection to go abroad again, if required.

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AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE in BIRMINGHAM, whose business brings the partners into daily intercourse with the consumers of METALS, desires AGENCIES for the SALE of COPPER, TIN, TIN-PLATES, SPELTER, &c. The highest references will be given.

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WANTED, a SITUATION as AGENT or as MINING MANAGER, by one who has had thirty-three years' experience in mining—seventeen years in Cornwall, England, on Copper, Lead, and Tin ores, and for upwards of sixteen years as Mining Manager and Superintending Engineer, &c., to some of the principal mines on the Metropolitan Gold Fields, Ballarat, Victoria.

Address, "Mining Manager," 180, Dana-street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

WANTED, a FURNACE MANAGER, of experience and good character, to TAKE CHARGE of the FURNACES of the STANTON IRONWORKS.

Applications and testimonials to be addressed to Mr. HOPKINS, Manager of the Stanton Ironworks, near Nottingham.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by the Rookhope Valley Mining Company (Limited), for their mines in the county of Durham, a GOOD CARPENTER.

Address, with wages required, Capt. ROGERS, Rookhope Valley Mines, near Eastgate, by Darlington.

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WANTED, TO PURCHASE, FORTY COAL WAGONS.—

TWENTY 8 or 9 ton HOPPER WAGONS, with side doors, suitable for shipment.

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The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

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FOR SALE, ONE QUARTER PART OF THE NET PROFITS of this VALUABLE PROPERTY.

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FOR SALE, TWO COLLIERY FLAT-ROPE PIT-HEAD PULLEYS, 8 ft. diameter, quite new; also a quantity of POINTS and CROSSINGS, made from rails 42 lbs. per yard, in good condition.

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13 AND 14, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.; and CLAREMONT STREET, SHREWSBURY.

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Every description of Stock and Shares bought and sold at net prices for cash or account.

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MR. E. CHARTERS, 8, CRAIG'S COURT, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, has the FOLLOWING SHARES FOR SALE free of commission:—

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20 Bwadrain, 30s.	20 Eberhardt, £6½.	200 South Aurora, £1½.
70 Birdseye Creek, £2½.	30 East Langynog, 28s.	50 Silver Pume.
50 Bog, £1½.	100 Selip, 2s. 9d.	10 South Frances, £7.
50 Cedar Creek, £2½.	100 Frontino, 11s.	80 Van Consols, £4½.
30 Castle an Dinas, 35s. 6d.	10 Flagstaff, £15½.	100 West Caradon, 3s. 6d.
30 Camp Floyd, £9.	20 Great Laxey, £15.	100 So. Tolcarne, 10s.
2 Carn Brea, £152.	10 Gawton, £2½.	50 Wheel Mary, £3.
2 Cook's Kitchen, £27.	12 Great Vor, £4½.	20 Wheel Agar, 38s. 6d.
2 Dolcoath, £67.	120 Gold Run, 15s. 3d.	5 Wheel Kitty.
60 Don Pedro, 10s. 6d.	10 Hington, £8.	40 W. Godolphin, £2½.
8 East Lovell, £20.	20 Russia Copper, £5½.	10 West Basset, £2½.
25 East Van, £7½.	15 Richmond, £2½.	10 W. Esgrail Lie, £2½.
10 East Basset, £20.	10 Roman Gravel, £17½.	10 W. Tankerville, £3½.
50 Exmouth, £1½.	150 Rica, £1½.	10 West Chiverton, £9.
50 G. Grenville, 38s.	150 Rossa Grande, 4s. 6d.	50 West Maria, 18s.
20 Exelsior, 10s. 9d.	50 Rosewall Hill, £1½.	40 Utah, £2.

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WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.—

BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,

PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The OCTOBER number (now ready) contains a Comprehensive Review of the Position and Prospects of the General Investment and Mining Markets, &c., which should be read by all shareholders and others interested in such matters. It also contains many valuable hints to speculators.

\* Differing in every respect from all monthly Circulars, it embodies a large amount of valuable information, and well deserves being filed for future reference.

—Vide London press.

Gratis to clients. Subscription 1s. per copy, or 10s



### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**FOREIGN ORE.**—As the writer of the letter on this subject dated Oct. 28 gives neither name, address, exact character of ore, nor even the country where the mineral is found it is difficult to answer his enquiries. The usual method of finding a purchaser is by advertising, but even then it will be necessary to give some further information than that the mineral is equal to best Swedish or Norwegian, of which "an average specimen produced upwards of 70 per cent. of pure iron to the 100 lbs. of ore." Further particulars must be sent.

**CONDENSING LEAD FUMES.**—Some few years ago a great deal was heard about the large amount of work done at the St. Cuthbert Lead Smelting Works, in the Mendip Hills, and the economy of Bennett's Smoke Condenser; and I should be glad if any reader of the *Mining Journal* could state what results were obtained there, or whether Bennett's Condenser has continued to be used or can now be seen at work.—CONSTANT READER.

**GARDEN PIT EXHAUSTION.**—In reply to your correspondent, "J. J." I am able to give him an exact answer to his query. The sea broke into the "Timber Mine" of the Garden Pit at Landshipping at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Feb. 14, 1844, being then high water. The water rose nearly to the surface about six in the evening: 40 persons were drowned, and still remain in the mine.—G.

**ST. JOHN DEL REY.**—A Shareholder will be obliged for information why any advice at all accounting for the late rise in the company's shares is kept back from publication, and also why the proposed call of 2s. 10s. per share, announced for the 29th inst., and preparatory to which the transfer-books were closed from the 7th to the 10th inst., has been postponed, without explanation? Private advice, apparently reliable, only make the matter more mysterious, and especially to those who remember that a similar rise happened to precede the July call.—AN ENQUIRER: Nov. 1.

**IN RE MARIQUITA MINING COMPANY (Limited).**—Can anyone inform me what is being done, and if anything is to come to the proprietors from this concern, "in liquidation"? As a proprietor, and one, too, who has sent in a small claim for personal services, but got no reply whatever, I would be much obliged.—Wm. LEAY, M.A. (formerly an officer at the mines).

**THEORETICALS (Th).**—Can anyone inform me what operations are being carried on at this mine, and with what results, as I have seen no report in the Journal for a considerable time, nor does anyone here appear to know what is being done. Previous to the abandonment of the local office shareholders had every facility of acquiring the necessary information. If only an occasional report from this mine were inserted in the Journal it would certainly enlighten.—A SHAREHOLDER: Liskeard.

**MINING SHARES.**—We are continually receiving letters asking our opinion as to the present and prospective value of shares in various mines. On reflection, it must be evident how imprudent, for many reasons, it must be to think of relying on such an opinion. The course we always recommend is to think of relying on a respectable and competent broker, whose interest it is to be in possession of reliable information, and on application, to keep their clients well and properly posted on all probable changes. Their own position and character are sufficient guarantee that they will not intentionally mislead.

**THE APPROACHING PANIC.**—An unusual pressure on our space has compelled us to postpone until next week the conclusion of Mr. Barnard's letters; and also one from "S." on the same subject.

**Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines** is also unavoidably deferred.

**Reviews.**—"B. B." should apply to a solicitor—"H. S."—"J. W."—"G. H."—"H. M."—"J. H. R."—"E. Rymer (next week)"—"S. H."—"T. P."—"J. C. Henderson (New York)"—"A. A."—"C. W."—"Reader"—"W. H. H."—"S. G. B. G." (next week)—"J. Hodge"—"S. H. R."—"Drontheim"—"J. C."—"C. P. S."—"J. C. B." (next week)—"W. S. B."—"T. S."—"S. G."

**BEST MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.**—A short time since a Correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, wishing to obtain particulars of the most approved Machinery and Tools used in Mining Operations, the names of their manufacturers and prices, offered a Premium of Twenty Pounds for the best Essay on the subject. The reading of the papers sent in for competition, and the selection of the best one for the prize, has been undertaken by Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., of the Cornwall Miners' Association, and Captain JOSIAH THOMAS, of Dolcoath. The latest period for receiving essays in competition has been fixed for Monday, Nov. 25, 1872, previous to which date they should be forwarded to Mr. J. H. COLLINS, F.G.S., Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Association, Falmouth. A selection of the Essays will appear in the Journal.

## THE MINING JOURNAL,

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

#### THE LANCASHIRE COAL FIELD.

One of the most important questions of the day is undoubtedly that relating to our stores of fuel, and we were quite prepared to find the announcement made by Mr. YOUNG, an engineer and geologist, residing near Sheffield, that the western part of Lancashire contained a coal field comprising an area of about 500 square miles, led to a meeting of the leading landed proprietors connected with the assumed mineral district. Under the presidency of the Right Hon. J. WILSON-PATTEN, M.P., a most influential gathering of the landowners of West Lancashire took place on Saturday last at Preston, when Mr. YOUNG gave his reasons for coming to the conclusion that, starting from Southport and extending to Liverpool in one direction, and to Lancaster on the other, there was something like 500 square miles of coal, lying at a depth of less than 500 yards from the surface. Should the estimate of Mr. YOUNG prove correct, the new district will put in the shade the existing coal field of Lancashire, which is only about 220 square miles.

The coal measures of England, it may be said, rest on the millstone grit, and where that formation appears near to the surface the carboniferous series, of course, are wanting. The latter, however, are overlain by the Permians, which include the sandstone, marls, and magnesian limestone. Admitting the correctness of the resting-place of the coal seams, Mr. YOUNG does not agree with the views of most of our geologists, that in all cases the Permians overlie the millstone grit or the mountain limestone. He states that the coal was formed about the same period, and over an immense and unbroken area of land. He then proceeds to say that—

"In after periods we find rocks that had hitherto underlain the coal forced upwards by volcanic agency, causing the upper series to be denuded; therefore, in looking comprehensively at the geological map of this part of the county, we find this particular district bounded on the east by the great coal field of Lancashire; on the south by the not insignificant coal field of North Wales; on the north, after passing the limestone, by the coal fields of Whitehaven; on the north-east by the great coal field of Durham; and on the west by Ireland, where, though the coal does not exist in great quantity, it may still be considered abundant. Thus we see coal encircling the district. I contend, therefore, that the district has not been subjected to the upheaval that has occasioned the earlier rocks to appear as in North Lancashire, Cumberland, &c., and that the lower measures of the Wigan coal field have, as it were, tilted upwards, thus exposing the millstone grit, as, for example, at Barbold. Between the millstone grit and the Permian rocks, it is my belief there exists faults, traversing the extreme edge of the great coal fields: one of these can be seen at Skillicrogh, near Newborough, the millstone grit being on one side or a fault, and the magnesian limestone, with the shales usually underlying the same on the other side. These measures can be traced at intervals in a direct line to Garstang; if, therefore, my view be correct the upper measures of coal must be found at no inconsiderable depth under the greater part of this district."

At the meeting at Preston Mr. YOUNG, in clear and concise terms, traced the connection that existed between what have been considered distinct mineral districts. Commencing with the Midland coal field at its southern extremity at Nottingham, he passed onward to Shireoaks, where the carboniferous series are overlain by the magnesian limestone, and thence to Barnsley. A few miles beyond Penistone, at the Woodhead Tunnel, known as the "backbone of England," was the anticlinal, which separated the coal measures of Yorkshire from those of Lancashire. After passing the tunnel the measures again come in regular succession by way of Manchester to Wigan. So far no doubt Mr. YOUNG is correct, for it is admitted by our leading geologists that the Silurian coal of Yorkshire is identical with the "Arley Mine" of Lancashire, a seam which Mr. HULL says was originally spread over a tract of land embracing an area of not less than 10,000 square miles.

Looking, then, at the nature of the strata of the country by which the district between Lancaster and Liverpool is surrounded, we certainly do not see any reason why the coal measures should not be found in the western part of the great county of Lancaster, more especially as a seam of 3 in. thick was found a few days at Garstang. It is true that the finding of coal in the western part of Lancashire would destroy the cherished theories of geologists; but, seeing that

as a body they are not entirely infallible, their opinion should not be allowed to have undue weight in a matter of such vast magnitude, and in its results of such importance, not only to the owners of the soil, but to the country at large. The question should be set rest, then, by the only practical method—that of boring. For our thinking the chances seem to be in favour of the coal being found as stated by Mr. YOUNG, although, as Mr. WILSON-PATTEN said at the meeting, the geological map was against that view. But, then, it may be said that the Government Survey Map will have to be altered from time to time to keep pace with new discoveries, if it is to become a standard authority. That the existing maps do not show all the coal districts is evident from the indications recently found in the sinking at Sandwell Park, near to Birmingham, and which very much strengthens Mr. YOUNG's position. We have also had to point out that the coal was found in some parts of the county of Nottingham, in opposition to the views of geologists, and to the indicated strata, as shown on the survey map. Even at the present time boring for coal—and with every prospect of success—is about to be commenced in Lincolnshire, and one of our engineers, as well acquainted with the geology of that county as any we have, Mr. J. ROSEBY, of Haverholm House, near Brigg, informs us that, in his opinion, the coal measures will be found rising to the east, and spreading over a large portion of the county running up to the vale of York. At the meeting at Preston Mr. ROSS also alluded to the unreliable character of the geological map, and stated that on going to the Director-General of the Irish Survey at Dublin, and putting his finger on a place marked on the map in the county of Limerick, he asked whether ironstone would be found there, and was assured it would not. Notwithstanding the answer given, Mr. ROSS stated that at the time a bed of ore 8 ft. thick was gone through. These facts all show that good and valuable as the geological map really is yet it is not to be entirely depended on, and the fact that the West Lancashire district is coloured so as to show no indication of coal should not deter the landed proprietors from boring in some favourable situation.

The views of Mr. YOUNG, it may be said, have to some extent been strengthened by a letter read at the meeting to which we have alluded, from Mr. W. H. BINNEY, of Manchester, undoubtedly the highest authority in the kingdom with regard to the geology of Lancashire. In alluding to a pen and ink sketch which he drew, which showed the Permians at the top, he said, "If they (Permian rocks) were found, then they would have all the profitable portions of the Lancashire coal field." The same gentleman also agreed with Mr. YOUNG as to the best place for boring, which he recommended to be at "some point between Garstang Station, on the Preston and Lancaster Railway, and the town of Garstang, in a brick-red colored sandstone." We are of the same opinion as Mr. BINNEY, who says "No persons are more interested in the matter than the landowners, and they are the parties to make the explorations." Thus strengthened by such an eminent authority, it is to be hoped that those who have such a large interest in the finding of coal in West Lancashire, will not shrink from carrying out to a practical issue the views put forth by Mr. YOUNG, endorsed as they have been by some of our ablest geologists and mining engineers. Should the coal measures of the Lancashire field be found at Garstang, or at any other part of the same district, a most important geological problem will have been solved, whilst the landowners between Liverpool and Lancaster will be enriched to an extent that can scarcely be calculated, as the minerals are at least four times as valuable as the surface land. Mr. YOUNG will not only be entitled to the thanks of the landowners of West Lancashire, but of the country at large, for having added such a vast and valuable field to our known stores of that which more than anything else has placed the country in its present position as the manufacturing mart of the world.

#### THE MINES DRAINAGE OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

In the Supplement of the *Mining Journal* of Sept. 12 we drew attention to the drainage of the South Staffordshire coal field in connection with the meeting of coal and iron masters that had been held just before in Wolverhampton. In that article it was pointed out that throughout South Staffordshire there are what are locally termed "pounds," embraced within natural drainage areas, that seemed to us to call for a subdivision of labour in any great scheme. Since that meeting the promoters have been assisted by Mr. E. B. MARTEN, whose views upon the drainage of the district under notice are regarded by the leading men of South Staffordshire as of much value, because of the attention which he has for many years past given to the subject. Mr. MARTEN has always contended for such sub-division, though, if possible, under one central authority. Such a plan, it will be remembered was that which Mr. BARKER, the Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, favoured. Mr. BARKER was also the Chairman of the meeting spoken of, and still is the Chairman of the sub-committee who are charged with the devising of a scheme to be adopted by the trade as a whole. Upon that committee Mr. MARTEN has a place. The scheme they approve is at present in the hands of the coal and iron masters of the district under notice, in the shape of the "report of the solicitors as to the proposed scheme."

That document sets out that the proposed area of the Bill is the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire coal field, extending from Rugeley in the north to Cradley in the south.

The objects in view are:—1. To adopt measures to secure thorough surface drainage and prevent, as far as possible, the percolation of surface water into mines. 2. To clear from under the mines which are obstructed by it. 3. To establish a system of disposing of the water which will necessarily find its way into the mines in future.

The mines which will be the subject matter of the Bill may be roughly divided into four classes:—1. Mines in the crop, which require no drainage at the present moment, but which more or less affect the flow of water into lower measures. 2. Mines which are obstructed by water, and require perpetual pumping for their efficient working. 3. Mines which have ceased to work, owing to the quantity of water accumulated in them. 4. Exhausted mines. These, although they can scarcely be a subject of taxation, may be reservoirs of water, and so require that the powers of the Bill should be extended to them.

The machinery for effecting these purposes is proposed to be a Commission, who should appoint three arbitrators, who should have power to enter upon and survey the land and mines embraced within the geographical limits defined by the Bill, and make all requisite plans and sections. The next leading authority to be given to the arbitrators is—

To divide the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire coal field into districts, to be called "drainage districts." The limits of such districts to be determined by the physical structure of the underground basins favouring the gravitation of water to one or more points, and separated by well-defined faults, outcrops, or other natural barriers.

These arbitrators will likewise be empowered to make draft awards in respect of subjects that are classified under as many as 12 different heads. Such, for instance, as the works necessary for the surface drainage of the whole district; the boundaries of each "drainage district;" the mines that do not require drainage under the powers of the Bill; the mines in which the water accumulates; mines drowned out, but which might be profitably worked; exhausted mines, whose accumulated water affects workable mines; the effect and class of effect of surface water, and how derived; the necessary works for the pumping of the several districts, and to what extent existing apparatus may be utilised; the rate that will be required to defray preliminary expenses and the surface drainage, the rate to be called a "General Drainage Rate," and to be levied upon all coal, ironstone, and other minerals actually raised; the rates to be called the "District Drainage Rates," and to be levied on the minerals raised in those districts respectively; to determine in what proportion the different classes of mines as above should contribute to the "General Drainage Rate;" to graduate the "District Rates" according to the different degrees of benefit which the different classes of mines will derive from the drainage works in each district, and to determine in what proportions each of such different classes of mine should contribute to the District Rate. The ultimate powers of the Commissioners, it is suggested, should be:—

1. The right to dispose of the surface water within the limits of the Bill, and for that purpose to enter upon all the lands within the limits of the Bill; to restore ancient watercourses, and to make new drains—compensating landowners for the use of their land, and millowners and others interested in the water for the abstraction or diversion of water. 2. To provide and work the pumping machinery in each district to the extent and subject to the conditions set forth in the award, and to direct the water so pumped into such channels as they may from time to time prescribe. 3. To purchase by agreement, or to take on lease, or, perhaps, if the necessity arises, compulsorily, existing machinery—the compulsory powers, how-

ever, not to be exercised unless the existing machinery interferes with the general plan of the drainage by the Commissioners, the question of interference, if disputed, being a subject of arbitration. 4. To erect and, with consent, to place such barriers and execute and maintain such other works in mines, whether used or disused, as they may deem necessary for preventing the passing of water from one mine to another, or from one level to another, compensation being paid to the mineowner. 5. To levy the rates according to the scale prescribed by the award. 6. To borrow money from the Public Works Commissioners, or from others, for the purposes of the Act. 7. To appoint separate committees for each drainage district, consisting of commissioners whose qualifications are derived from mines within such district, and to delegate to such committees the supervision and control of the pumping of the district for which they are appointed.

The names of the first set of Commissioners, it is proposed, shall be stated in the Bill. To determine whom they should be will, of course, be a little difficult, but the report suggests "certain *ex officio* Commissioners, such as the Chairman of the Iron Trade, the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Coal Trade, the Chairmen and Deputy-Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, the stipendiary magistrate, and such other public officials in the district as may be thought desirable. The great bulk of the Commissioners should be representative, and should be selected from the various districts affected by the Bill." Here is a fair selection to start with, and the elections from time to time, as vacancies arise by rotation at stated intervals, could be easily filled up by good and tried men. The difficulty will not, in our view, be so much who shall be the Commissioners as who shall be the arbitrators; for the entering upon and the surveying underground workings has been a privilege which colliery proprietors have ever jealously guarded. On no condition whatever could the agents of some firms get permission to go down the pits of some other proprietors. The difficulty would, however, soon be adjusted by the appointment of men exclusively responsible to the Commissioners, and remunerated with salaries to make them independent of everyone. The whole plan is comprehensive, and has much that promises success. In bringing it to its present stage Messrs. PEACOCK and JOHNSON, the mining engineers, who have assisted the solicitors (Messrs. CONSER and FOWLER and Messrs. UNDERHILL), have taken an active and intelligent part; and they have to be congratulated upon the prospects of success which we believe awaits the great project.

#### COAL IN BELGIUM.

The Belgians are very painstaking statisticians, although rather sluggish ones, and the world has just been favoured with an elaborate table, which is, in fact, a history of the Belgian coal trade for the last 35 years. The production and consumption would appear to have been as follows year by year:—

Year.	Production.	Consump.	Year.	Production.	Consump.
1836	3,036,464	2,282,852	1854	7,947,749	5,321,784
1837	3,228,897	2,439,724	1855	8,409,330	5,434,081
1838	3,269,271	2,484,757	1856	8,212,419	5,436,285
1839	3,479,161	2,737,392	1857	8,925,714	5,436,590
1840	3,929,963	3,150,480	1858	9,160,702	5,434,368
1841	4,027,767	3,012,573	1859	9,610,595	5,415,467
1842	4,111,463	3,126,747	1860	10,057,163	5,678,112
1843	3,982,274	2,895,953	1861	9,935,625	5,703,615
1844	4,505,240	3,261,811	1862	10,245,330	5,754,366
1845	4,919,156	3,375,684	1863	11,158,336	7,834,742
1846	5,037,402	3,681,569	1864	11,440,636	8,272,916
1847	5,694,450	3,857,462	1865	12,774,662	8,802,590
1848	4,802,694	3,402,124	1866	12,755,882	8,909,579
1849	5,251,843	3,586,935	1867	12,298,589	8,674,676
1850	5,820,288	3,833,404	1868	12,941,994	8,675,173
1851	6,233,517	4,176,467	1869	13,697,110	9,944,781
1852	6,795,254	4,691,708	1870	13,733,176	10,546,972
1853	7,172,687	4,841,092	1871		

It will thus be seen that the great bulk of the coal extracted from the soil of Belgium is consumed in Belgium itself. The progress of consumption has been especially rapid. From 1836 to 1840 there was a marked advance year by year. In the next two or three years there was little or no progress, but in 1844 the consumption resumed its apparently normal course of development, and matters moved on very encouragingly until 1847; then there was another check, but the figures soon began to move upwards again, and no further interruption was experienced in the expansion of the yearly totals until 1856. In 1857 the consumption once more began to advance again with rapid strides, and progress, progress, nothing but progress was observed until 1866. The next two years, 1867 and 1868, presented a period of retrogression, but in 1869 the ground lost was fully recovered; and during 1870 and 1871 an extraordinarily rapid advance was achieved. Nevertheless, the exportation of Belgian coal has also displayed a steady tendency to advance, the exports year by year since 1836 having been as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1836	773,612	1855	2,625,958
1837	789,083	1856	2,974,349
1838	775,534	1857	2,666,137
1839	745,769	1858	2,887,012
1840	779,473	1859	3,091,316
1841	1,015,194	1860	3,145,235
1842	1,014,716	1861	3,470,366
1843	1,086,321	1862	3,379,051
1844	1,243,399	1863	2,991,980
1845	1,513,472	1864	2,890,974
1846	1,355,833	1865	2,322,594
1847	1,828,948	1866	3,567,687
1848	1,460,570	1867	3,977,772
1849	1,664,908	1868	4,081,200
1850	1,987,184	1869	4,294,610
1851	2,057,050	1870	4,268,819
1852	2,103,546	1871	3,752,329
1853	2,331,595		3,156,204

The exports will be seen to have attained their maximum in 1868, while since 1869 they have been somewhat declining. It is not very difficult to divine the cause of the declension. The outbreak of the Franco-German war, in July, 1870, paralyzed the French demand for Belgian coal, and the Communist troubles of March, April, and May, 1871, helped to still further derange the course of business. Since June, 1871, the consumption of Belgian coal in France has regained, however, something of its former extent and importance, and there is little reason to doubt that Belgium will export a large quantity of coal to France for many years to come. The average production of coal annually for each working miner in Belgium was 100 tons in 1840; in 1870 it had grown to 148 tons, so that the Belgians have gradually acquired increased proficiency in coal mining.

**OUR MINERAL STATISTICS.**—We have again been favoured by Mr. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., the Keeper of the Mining Records, with a copy of the Mineral Statistics about to be issued, an abstract of which will be found in the Supplement to this day's Journal. They show that the get of coal increased from 110,431,000 tons in 1870 to 117,352,000 tons in 1871, the respective values being 27,608,000 and 35,206,000. Similarly the value of the iron ore increased from 4,951,220 to 7,670,572; copper ore decreased from 437,851 to 337,118; lead ore from 1,200,209 to 1,155,770; tin ore increased from 1,002,357 to 1,030,834; zinc ore from 41,058 to 56,330; and iron pyrites from 36,026 to 64,987. These, with other changes in minerals, &c., produced in smaller quantities, make a net increase of about 9,500,000; thus the absolute total value of metals and coal, with other minerals which are not smelted (excepting building stones, lime, slates, and common clays) produced in the United Kingdom in 1871 was 57,321,893, against 47,946,300, in the preceding year.

**IRON ORE SUPPLIES FROM PORTUGAL.**—A considerable space of the Portuguese Government "Official Journal" of Oct. 24, is occupied with details of a batch of valuable mines, which have been conceded to Mr. ROBERT HANNAN, of Glasgow. These mines are situated from three-quarters to five miles distant from the navigable River Mira, where loading will be easy. The ores of these mines give an analysis of 79 peroxide of iron, 4 manganese, and 13 water. Another very valuable ore gives 60 peroxide of iron and 30 oxide of manganese. The ores are in immense quantities, and can be wrought at little cost.

**MINERAL TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS.**—As far as can be ascertained, the mineral traffic passing over the railways of Great Britain and Ireland in 1871 amounted to 102,222,464 tons. To this total England and Wales contributed 81,412,357 tons; Scotland, 20,337,781 tons; and Ireland, 472,326 tons. The receipts derived from this traffic were 10,029,254, to which England and Wales contributed 8,610,713; Scotland, 1,360,513; and Ireland, 58,027. The mineral traffic of some of the principal lines last year was as follows:—Furness, 2,074,815 tons; Great Eastern, 1,679,178 tons; Great Northern



2,463,426 tons; Great Western, 7,942,969 tons; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5,995,077 tons; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 3,694,240 tons; Midland, 9,046,876 tons; Monmouthshire, 2,290,250 tons; North Eastern, 22,161,240 tons; Taff Vale, 3,775,047 tons; Caledonian, 10,820,717 tons; Glasgow and South Western, 3,327,818 tons; and North British, 5,742,639 tons.

**BARKER'S PATENT FUEL.**—A practical test of this fuel was made on one of the river steamers on Saturday last. The results of the trip were highly satisfactory. They ran 80 miles without a stop, at the rate of 16 miles per hour. Prof. E. V. Gardner, F.E.S., of the Royal Polytechnic, who watched the trials, gave the strongest approval, and said that no higher results could be obtained, the fuel being, in his opinion, the greatest success of modern times. Prof. Gardner is engaged to make a report; it will be published as soon as obtainable.

**PUDROLITH.**—An interesting series of experiments with this material, to which reference has been made in the *Mining Journal*, were recently made at Llanymynech, not the least important feature being that the explosive was made almost as required. The power and safety of pudrolith are declared to be unquestionable, and a further advantage is claimed—that it will cost 6s. per ton less than blasting powder, and this will be a very important consideration. It can be inventoried without deterioration in quality, or possibility of explosion. The most remarkable feature about it is that it will not explode in the loose state, and apparently it would seem to be a natural agent for blasting, as its power consists in its being put into the blast-hole and "tamped," and then ignited by the fuse or straw, the one being the ordinary one covered with gutta-percha. If a light be put to a quantity in the loose state it will simply burn away like saltpetre, but when it is rammed into the blast-hole it has enormous explosive powers. It is apparently perfectly harmless, except in the blast-hole. Amongst those present at the experiments in question were Mr. R. Barnes, Mr. Hayward, Carnarvon; Mr. W. E. Dew, Bangor; Mr. E. J. P. R. Poole, son of the inventor; Mr. Conner, Oswestry; Mr. C. Roberts, Pant; Mr. H. C. Corfield, solicitor to the Cambrian Railways Company; Mr. George Owen, Cambrian Railways; Mr. A. Walker, locomotive superintendent, Cambrian Railways; Mr. Thomas Jones, London; and Mr. Savin, owner of the Llanymynech Quarries, all of whom expressed themselves highly satisfied with the results. Mr. Taylor, Aberystwyth, said that he had been unbelieving with regard to all the modern explosives that had been brought before the public, but he was a believer in pudrolith, from its astonishing results and its perfect safety. It was, he thought, a great saving, both in regard to the life of the miners and the pockets of the owners. He had tried nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, powder, and some stuff with an unpronounceable name, that killed the inventor in making it, and he preferred pudrolith to the whole of them. Nothing but gunpowder had ever been of any practical use in mines, as far as his experience went, until pudrolith had been tried. His men, who had used it, spoke in the highest terms of it. He sold gunpowder in the mines with which he was connected at 8d. a pound. He had tried a quantity of pudrolith at 12s. 6d. a pound, and so little smoke was produced, and so well did it operate, that the men said they would rather give 1s. a pound for the pudrolith than 8d. a pound for powder. It had the advantage of clearing away out of the levels sooner than powder, as the men usually lost 20 minutes before they could return to their work after a blast of powder, but they could return immediately after pudrolith had been used. He had the utmost confidence in its power, safety, and economy, and could confidently recommend it to all quarry and mine owners.

#### REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Oct. 31.—The lapse of another week without the anticipated improvement in the tin standard, whilst it has not in any way shaken the confidence felt that such a rise is not very far off, has materially increased the feeling against the system of sale now in vogue in the direction indicated in our last report. When mine managers agree to stock tin—whether tacitly or formally matters little—they are not very far removed from the possibility of a still more defined and certain action. Sir John Trelawny, in addressing some of his constituents the other day at Lanreath, pointed out that wages and rent are really regulated by supply and demand; thence arguing against the utility of strikes. No one doubts that in the long run the price of tin is decided in the same manner; but so much happens before this law operates, and its operation under present circumstances is susceptible of so much modification, that it is not to be wondered at tin producers should think a strike on their side not only justifiable but necessary. As some of them say, the strike principle is always in force on the side of the smelters—they fix their prices, and strike if the miners will not accept them; so that for tin producers to fix prices and strike in their turn if these are not given is only a legitimate Roland for an Oliver. There is an artificial grievance, to be met by artificial means; and hence the favour shown to the proposal to form a Miners' Union, whether such Union be ever carried into effect or not. If the trade cannot be made free the best must be done with the conditions that exist. Still, there is far more comfort for tin mines than for copper. The tin standard must go up soon; the upper standard is regarded with something very much like despair. So serious have been the recent falls that the return of Brookwood for the last four months on the same quantity of ore as that sold in the four months previous was 500l. The causes of this are too deep-seated to be readily removed. A suggestion of some practical value in connection with the tin sales is that the price should be decided before delivery, which one would think need involve no particular difficulty.

The Royal Cornwall Geological Society general meeting was held last Friday at Penzance, under the eminent presidency of Mr. Warington Smyth, F.R.S., F.G.S., who, in the course of his address, pointed out how much room there was for careful and scientific observation among our miners. In point of fact, said he, not a level was driven in the existing mines that was not capable of yielding under discriminating observation deductions more or less valuable, as leading to a better comprehension of the complicated history of mineral veins. No institution has ever done so much to render our miners capable of doing their service to science, the country, and themselves as the Miners' Association; and it is really most unfortunate that in some quarters there should be such a persistent attempt to rob the Association of the credit it has so well won, and to appropriate it to local societies, against which no one desires to say a word, and which are all excellent in their way, but which without the Association they so conveniently ignore would never have taken the position they have. Ordinary science classes are, doubtless, very useful, but they are far from being thoroughly scientific. There are many exceptions, but too often they are merely arrangements by which a teacher gets up a subject out of a book, for the sake of possible fees, and having no real love for science himself, imparts what he has crammed to young men, who imagine that they are men of science when they have passed an examination in book learning and technology. From this low aim and shallow result the Miners' Association has always been free. It has been willing if not practical; and with very limited means it has done an amount of good which it is impossible yet to estimate. It is not in antagonism to any of the science classes that are doing good work; but, as a writer on its behalf has well said, since the Association, in spite of its indefatigable labours, is barely able to get a poor 200l. per annum from the great and wealthy mining interest of the West to carry on nearly a dozen classes, publish a valuable volume of reports, and generally to give scientific advice on demand (which latter unobtrusive service is done by its lecturers to a very considerable extent), it cannot afford to be either ignored or misrepresented.

An excellent paper was read at the Geological meeting, sent by Mr. S. Higgins, jun., formerly of Penzance, and now of Wallaroo, and descriptive of Yorke Peninsula, South Australia, a tract of country 150 miles long by 25 to 50 wide, nearly a dead level, almost entirely devoid of water—in fact, little other than a desert, and with a most trying climate, but which contains the famous Wallaroo Mines. The country is generally of clay-slate. Copper was first found on the sea shore in 1859, and at length, in 1860, after a long and toilsome hunt, the great Wallaroo lode was discovered in the form of a wombat having thrown up a quantity of the marlous ore of copper from its hole. The lode generally runs 20° to 24° N. of E. and S. of W., and is most productive in the angles where they warp, and where they are intersected by slides, which are frequent. The main lode has been worked on for 2 miles, and they have found that where mica is not plentiful in the slate the lodes do not carry copper in paying quantities. The green ores continue about 13 fms. from surface, then comes black oxide for about 3 fms., and then the usual sulphide, with iron pyrites. Since 1861, 250,000 tons of 12 per cent. ores have been raised in the district. Mr. Anthony Trollope, who has recently visited the Peninsula, says that since the discovery of the mines four towns have sprung up—called Kadina, Wallaroo Mines, Wallaroo Port, and Moonta Mines, which among them contain about 17,000 people. The average wages at the mines are from 35s. to 38s. per week. In the smelting-works at Wallaroo Port the average wages are 42s. per week. The smelters have generally come from Wales, and the miners from Cornwall. No labourer unused to mines would find employment below ground, so great and sufficient have been the influx of miners. He saw aborigines working on surface work, and receiving 4s. 3d. a-day wages. Mr. Trollope adds—And here is some

comfort for Cornwall—that a large number of the so-called copper mines are simply "refuted"; that is, claims which have been granted by the Government, and many of which are not worked. What is true of copper is very likely to be true of tin likewise; and, indeed, very few in Cornwall seem to be alarmed at the prospect of any large imports of that metal, the discovery notwithstanding.

At a recent public meeting Capt. Teague spoke very strongly against the existence of the Stannaries Court. He did not see why calls should not be recoverable in another and less expensive court. The Vice-Warden's Court, he said, was simply for the protection of the merchants, and the mines ought to be in a position to work without such a heavy machinery as the Stannaries Court. It was one of the heaviest clogs that mining had to contend with, and the sooner it was got rid of the better for them and the better for mining. The mines that contributed to the support of this court were the very mines that were never likely to make use of it. In these views Capt. Teague by no means stands alone. Poll the mining districts, and the court would be doomed.

The Camborne Working Men's Club House, which has been built at the expense of Mr. Basset, of Trelawny, for the accommodation of that society, is admirably adapted to its purpose, and most munificent gift to the town, for such in effect it is. It contains every needed accommodation, including reading and lecture-rooms and bar, at which all kinds of refreshments—including intoxicants—will be supplied.

Sir John Trelawny, in the course of his speech at Lanreath, referred to above, made the following remarks upon mining matters:—"The labourer (he said) in connection with the Metalliferous Mines Bill was in a great degree taken by Mr. St. Aubyn. They had the knack in Cornwall of working together, and they were in the habit of handing over the conduct of a measure to one particular member, and then rendering him all the assistance they could. Mr. St. Aubyn was ably seconded in the conduct of the Metalliferous Mines Bill by Mr. Vivian, Mr. Brydges Williams, and other members; and they had no difficulty in carrying that measure. In like manner the charge of the Masters and Servants Bill was handed over to him (Sir John), and he was bound to say that he had not only received great assistance from his colleagues, but from the High Sheriff, who was kind enough to go through the clauses with him. However, it was found in the end that the Bill as it stood would not work, and it was, therefore, dropped until next session. He did not think it would have approved itself to Cornish farmers, for it would almost have prevented them from giving a glass of cider to their labourers, and then it would almost have put a stop to the operations of the tributors and taxworkers in the mines, men who were among the élite of the working classes, and whose purpose, and almost most munificent gift to the town, for such in effect it is. It contains every needed accommodation, including reading and lecture-rooms and bar, at which all kinds of refreshments—including intoxicants—will be supplied."

We are glad to find that the Barleigh Drill is making its way in Cornwall. At one mine where it has been recently introduced it is drilling at the rate of 1 foot a minute in hard killas.

#### REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Oct. 30.—The speculators who have the control of the Warrant Market kept the price steady all last week, about 130s. This week it seems that the heavy deliveries into store have been rather more than sufficient to meet the contracts falling due, and a few surplus lots offered for sale have made the market appear decidedly weaker. On Monday warrants were obtainable for prompt cash at 115s.; and yesterday and to-day 105s. was paid for one or two parcels, sellers remaining. The prices of makers' brands are necessarily still very irregular, but a good demand may be looked for as soon as the market settles down on any satisfactory basis, as both consumers and shippers have been keeping back their orders as much as possible.

	No. 1.	No. 3.
Gartsherrie, at Glasgow (deliverable alongside) .....	135 0	115 0
Coldness ditto .....	135 0	115 0
Summerlee ditto .....	135 0	115 0
Carnbroe ditto .....	125 0	108 0
Monkland ditto .....	125 0	110 0
Clyde ditto .....	125 0	110 0
Govan, at Broomfield .....	125 0	110 0
Langloan, at Port Dundas .....	135 0	115 0
Calder ditto .....	135 0	115 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan .....	125 0	110 0
Eglinton ditto .....	120 0	110 0
Dalmellington ditto .....	125 0	110 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected ditto .....	135 0	—
Shotts, at Leith ditto .....	125 0	115 0
Kinnell, at Boness ditto .....	—	—

	SHIPMENTS.	Tons
Week ending Oct. 28, 1872 .....	13,900	
Week ending Oct. 26, 1872 .....	13,916	
Decrease .....	5,984	
Total increase Decree. 25, 1871 .....	52,032	

Owing to the breakage of the shaft of the blowing-engine at Govan Ironworks, the five smelting-furnaces will be out of blast for 10 days. The Bar Iron Trade is in transition, with the mills only partially employed; and we hear of two mills which have been temporarily closed—one (a new one) in the Coatbridge district, and the other, the old Govan Ironworks, to the south of the city—both for want of orders. Makers complain very bitterly of the action of the coalmasters and of the men, in destroying between them, by forced prices, such a tide of prosperity as might have been rendered advantageous to all. The nominal list prices are still quoted, but are not acted on. Mr. Wm. Ferrie, of the Monkland Iron and Coal Company, has secured a patent for improvements in applying combustible gases obtained from smelting furnaces, or from gas producers for heating puddling and other furnaces, and in apparatus connected therewith.

Coals are variously quoted by masters, and as the extreme prices have been departed from, everyone is trying to make the best bargain he can. Perhaps the highest price received was by Messrs. Yates and Company, for their Auchinlee Virtuewell coal—22s. a ton at the pit—but the same company are now freely contracting for 15s. a ton, a reduction of 7s. Other firms are pursuing the same course, so that quotations cannot be given. Vessels are still waiting at some of the Forth harbours for cargoes. At present operations "deep down in the coal mine" extend under the waters of the Forth. The two pits worked average an output of about 300 tons daily, giving employment to nearly 200 men and boys. During the week the exports from the Scotch ports (foreign and eastward) extended to 37,190 tons, against 29,513 tons in the corresponding week of 1871.

**BLAST FURNACE EXPLOSION.**—Another most melancholy blast-furnace explosion occurred at Carnbroe Ironworks, the property of the Merry and Cuninghame Company, on Saturday morning, resulting already in the death of three men, and several others were injured. It appears that in the dusk of the morning, while a number of men were engaged attending to the outflow of metal into the pig-beds, one of the furnaces burst with terrific force, and belched forth a tremendous shower of red-hot coke and molten iron on those superintending the work. The noise of the explosion, mingled with the screams of the sufferers, soon brought the inhabitants of the surrounding district to the spot, but only in time to witness the melancholy spectacle of the injured men being carried off the ground insensible, and with their clothes literally burned off their bodies. The accident has been caused, it is supposed, from a weakness in one of the tuyeres—quite similar to that which occurred at Coldbank, noticed last week. There is doubt that in smelting operations it is difficult to ascertain any weak point, but much depends upon the careful watching of the men, as it can be readily ascertained when water is escaping into the furnace.

The transactions in the Share Market have not been numerous, but Emma took the lead. After relapsing, Emma became better, and closed about the top of the week. Merry and Cuninghame have varied between 3½ to 3¾, closing scarcely up to the highest. Tharsis has kept stationary at 42½ to 43, excluding. Shotts Iron has improved 10s.; and the Monkland Iron and Coals 2s. 6d. better on the week. Young's Paraffin steady, at 8½.

#### TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Oct. 31.—The Coal Trade continues very quiet, and prices are also going down a little, steam coal having been reduced about 5s. per ton, and is now quoted at 20s. per ton on the Tyne. Coke has also been reduced in price considerably, and is now about 35s. per ton. It may confidently be expected that steam coal, at any rate, will now be more plentiful, as the foreign export trade is nearly done for the season, and the men are working more regularly. The excitement caused by the great rise in the value of coal, and consequent rise in the rates for working it, has now subsided to a considerable extent, and the men are more settled to their work. Men are also becoming more plentiful week by week, a considerable number having been attracted to the coal works by the high wages earned, many of whom are from the southern counties of England, and have not been previously engaged in coal mines, but they soon learn to work the coal here in the tender coke and gas coal seams. The demand for coke, gas, and manufacturing coal still continues very strong, and prices are not expected to fall much for some time to come. The shipbuilding and engine-making shops continue very quiet, few new orders having been received of late, indeed makers are very unwilling to take new orders owing to the high rates which have prevailed of late for coal and iron, but as those have already been modified, an increased enquiry for iron ships and engines is shortly expected. A considerable number of hands have, however, been discharged lately on the Tyne and Wear.

At the important winning at Silksworth good progress has been made lately, and the famous Maundlin seam has been reached and passed through. It has a total thickness of about 6 ft., with the usual band or split near the middle of the seam; and as this seam is found perfect and of very good section, it is expected that the lower seams—the Low Main and the Hutton seams—will also

shortly be found equally good. This is almost certain to be the case, as the shafts are almost on a line with the Hutton and Ryhope Collieries, where all those seams are found in the greatest perfection. The sinking at those works has been very favourable, the generally formidable sand-feeders having proved comparatively slight, and the cost of pumping, therefore, light.

**NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.**—A general meeting of members will be held in the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday, when Prof. A. Freire Maueco will give an abstract account of Dr. Ernst Von Meyer's recent examination of the gases secluded by coal. The following papers will be open to discussion:—"Description of Air-Compressing Machinery, as applied to Underground Haulage, &c., at Ryhope Colliery," by Mr. W. N. Taylor. "On the Application of Machines Worked by Compressed Air in the Collieries of Sars-Longchamps, and Boring at St. Vaast, in Belgium," by M. F. L. Cornet, translated by Mr. J. Daglish.

**MINES INSPECTION.**—Some interesting facts have been stated in a discussion on the origin of the Mines Inspection Bill, in which names familiar to the readers of the *Mining Journal* occur. Mr. R. Fynes (Blyth) writes, "William Wilson takes Mr. Kendall to task, and does not agree with his letter, because the Mines Inspection Bill was first brought before the miners by Mr. Roberts at the Haswell explosion, in September, 1844. He further goes on to say that Mr. Roberts made an application for Mr. Matthias Dunn to examine the pits, but Mr. Forster refused. Mr. Roberts was a great, and, I believe, an honest man, but give honour to whom honour is due. It is true what Mr. Kendall says—Mr. Mather was the originator of the Mines Inspection Bill. Dr. Murray, in speaking about Mr. Mather, says:—'To my simple understanding, Mr. Mather had determined, equally and clearly, the necessity of legislative interference. I sincerely admire, and as a member of the community greatly appreciate, Mr. Mather's manliness. I love his straightforward honesty and unflinching purpose. Truth appears to be the pole star to which he keeps a steady eye, and philanthropic zeal seems the impelling power.' Mr. Mather, in conjunction with Mr. Martin Jude, drew up a petition in favour of the appointment of mining inspectors and other remedial measures, which was proposed and seconded at a great meeting of the miners of Northumberland and Durham, when there were estimated to be from 25,000 to 30,000 miners present, held at Sheldon's Hill, on March 2, 1844, thus clearly showing your correspondent in error on the times he is writing about. It is true that Mr. Dunncombe presented another petition, signed by 3400 Durham miners and 4000 Northumberland miners, on April 18, 1845. Thus you will see a great work lay before the originators of this movement, and Mr. Kendall is quite correct in the men he mentions as those who took an active part in the movement. Sir George Grey was always looked on as a friend of the miners in his early days, and has continued so, as Mr. Burt proved in a letter that appeared in your columns a few weeks ago."

#### REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Oct. 31.—The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire continues pretty much in the condition last described. There is, comparatively speaking, no demand, except for sheets, and the greater part of the mills and forges in the district are running short time. It is the prevailing opinion in well-informed quarters that a further reduction of 1l. or 2l. per ton in price would bring about a considerable accession of orders, but so long as wages and material maintain their present value such a reduction is impracticable. In many cases the orders now being completed involve a positive loss to producers, having been accepted at the low rates prevailing last year. In one instance which has come under our notice sheets (singles) are being delivered in completion of an old contract at 8l. 5s., the lowest current price being 16l. 10s. The average price for bars is 12l. per ton, and rods, hoops, and angles are quoted at proportionate rates. Messrs. H. Rogers, Sons, and Co., Wolverhampton, in their current circular, give the following quotations for Staffordshire iron, including delivery in London:—Bars, 13l.; nail rods (tough), 13l. 5s.; ditto, Bromford, 14l. 10s.; Hoops, 15l. to 16l.; galvanised sheets (corrugated, 20 gauge), 25l. 10s. per ton. Pig-iron of best brands, made from South Staffordshire stone, is 7l. 5s. per ton, and lower qualities in proportion. The production of pig-iron at current rates is not attended with much profit, and several furnaces are this week to be blown out.

The strike of the colliery engine tenters has this week thrown the coal trade of the district into a state of confusion. There are, however, abundant indications that the men consider the step they have taken by the advice of one or two agitators a grand mistake, and the present week will probably witness the collapse of the whole movement. On Wednesday, at Wolverhampton, Mr. Fisher Smith (Earl Dudley's agent) presided at a meeting of coalmasters, at which it was resolved to take on a large number of the tenters, who have not only expressed their willingness but begged permission to resume work at the old rate of wages. The demand for coal is considerable, although not so buoyant as we were able to report a little while ago. Quotations are firm, but without change.

Messrs. Ward (Priestfield and Willenhall furnaces and collieries) have given their workpeople notice for a reduction in the rate of wages, with the alternative of a lock-out. This notice was given by way of response to a demand made by the men for an advance. The men are now begging to go on at the old rate, but up to the time this notice was dispatched the notices had not been cancelled.

The South Staffordshire Mines drainage scheme, the details of which appear in another column, is regarded with general satisfaction by the coalmasters throughout the district, and there is little reason to doubt the success of the measure in its passage through Parliament.

In North Staffordshire the iron trade continues in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. Both in the pig and the finished departments the demand for iron is merely nominal, purchases being restricted to the immediate requirements of consumers. The refusal of the coalmasters to grant the advance of 15 per cent. demanded by the colliers has not led to any disturbance, and the men are beginning to realise the fact that the time for advance has gone by. A fair proportion of the coal and ironstone now being raised in this district is finding its way to the south part of the county.

Ironfoundry produce in South Staffordshire is in very moderate demand, the recent reduction in price having failed to secure the demand that was expected. The colonial orders for hollowware are tolerably steady, but the cheaper classes of light castings, of which the East India market have been accustomed to take large supplies, are in very limited request. Messrs. Claridge and North, Bilston, have just completed housings and fly-wheel of unusually large dimensions for the Steel Company of Scotland; also a crank disc, 6 tons in weight, for the Millwall Iron Company. Some of the locksmiths at Willenhall have been put to short time, and the demand for wrought nails on the Dudley side of the district is of very moderate extent. Tubes and fittings are in buoyant request, but a more exacting description of finished ironwork in the Black Country is decidedly quieter.

**Singular Colliery Accident.**—At the Grove Lane Colliery, Tipton (near Bagnall), a serious accident occurred on Sunday night. Owing to the strike of engine tenters, a young man named Barnes, who had some experience as fireman, was entrusted with the temporary charge of the pumping engine. He commenced his duties at 7 A.M., and all went on right until 11, when the engine had attained a great speed. It would appear that Barnes then lost all control over the engine, for the cage and framework round one shaft were drawn over the pulley, breaking down one pit frame, smashing the pulley, breaking the engine-beam, and rendering the surface apparatus of the shaft a complete wreck. Fortunately, no lives were lost, but the damage done to the property is estimated to exceed 1000l.

**Rattening.**—A case of rattening has occurred in connection with the strike of the edge tool makers at Wolverhampton. The proprietors of the Edge Tools have set on fresh hands the old price in lieu of that which was accepted on Saturday night it was discovered that the works had been entered, and 14 pairs of valuable bellows cut and rendered useless. This dastardly conduct has caused the utmost indignation in Wolverhampton, and hopes are earnestly expressed that the offenders will be brought to justice.

The new line of railway between Wolverhampton and Walsall is now opened for goods and passenger traffic. The line runs through an important and but partially developed area of the South Staffordshire coal field.

**Birmingham, Nov. 1.**—The protracted contest between buyers and sellers over the price of iron has ended at length in favour of the former by a further reduction of 2l. per ton in the standard quotations. As the step was only decided upon yesterday, the circulars may possibly not be out for a day or two; but there is no reason in the meantime to doubt a fact which has already been accepted and acted upon by many members of the trade. Prices of branded iron, therefore, may be quoted now as under:—Bars, 12l. (or Earl of Dudley's make, 12l. 12s. 6d.); hoops and angles, 13l. to 14l.; strip, 14l. to 15l.; plates and sheets, 17l. to 18l. Pig-iron remains firm at 7l. to 7l. 5s. for first-class native all-mine, hot-blast, and as the make of native pig is being continually reduced by the blowing out of additional furnaces, it is not expected that prices will give way much in this branch. The number of furnaces in blast in this district is now only 103, and several of these are to be blown out before the end of next week. The demand for coal for home consumption is very brisk, and the Cannock Chase Company, who do a large business, having more orders on their books than they can hope to execute this year, are deciding fresh wholesale customers, and in some cases even retail orders. As the winders in the Cannock district are on a superior footing as to pay and position to those of South Staffordshire they have taken no part in the late agitation, and the output of Cannock coal goes on without other interruption than that caused by the diminished hours of labour. Several of the colliery and ironstone mine proprietors attending the weekly meeting, inspected a model exhibited in an upper room of the Exchange, of King's patent-safety apparatus for the prevention of accidents by over-winding or breakage of ropes. In cases of over-winding, the instrument disengages the cage from the rope by a very ingenious yet simple contrivance, and suspends it by a hook over the top of the shaft. Had such an apparatus been attached to the pulley at Messrs. Bagnall's Tipton pit, on Saturday last, it is believed that 1000l. worth of damage might have been averted.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

**INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.**—A general meeting of members was held on Thursday, Mr. C. W. Siemens, D.C.L., F.R.S., the president, occupying the chair. The first paper read was "On the Ejector Condenser for Steam-Engines, Discharging with an Air-Pump," by Mr. Alexander Morton, of Glasgow, communicated by Mr. F. J. Bramwell. The writer explained that the ejector condenser is entirely dispensed with the air pump, and the exhaust steam was so directed as to carry the air and water with it at the moment of condensation, and the whole contents of the condenser were discharged into the atmosphere in a continuous stream, without the assistance of any pump or vacuum condenser. The construction and operation of the "Ejector" were illustrated by diagrams and a model. About 400 of these condensers, which effected a saving of 20 per cent., were at work, and had been applied with success to the different classes of stationary engines, from the smallest size up to the 50-inch diameter cylinder. One special advantage of the "Ejector" was its applicability with equal success to quick-running, short-stroke engines. In the discussion which followed suggestions were made for certain improvements in the condenser. Papers "On the Working of the Improved Compound-Cylinder Blowing-Engines, and Howard's Boilers, at the Lakenby Ironworks, Middlesbrough;" and "On an Improved Construction



of Tool for Turning Metals at Increased Speed," by Colonel Clay, of Liverpool, were read by the secretary. Some discussion took place. Colonel Clay, referring to the tool described in his paper, said the main thing was that the water was made to impinge as nearly as possible upon the cutter.

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 31.—To-day expires the notices which spread so much alarm through the district when they were issued by the ironmasters, just four weeks ago; but, happily, the lock-out which they threatened is not to take place, and all the anxiety and uncertainty which have been felt in regard to them have been removed. At a meeting of the ironmasters, held at Cardiff, it was resolved to withdraw the notices, inasmuch as in nearly every instance where there was a dispute between the masters and their men the latter had withdrawn their demands. Those who had given notice to strike unless a further advance in wages was given them had withdrawn their notices, and those who were actually on strike had returned to work. It is, therefore, hoped that the last of agitations and strikes has been heard of in this district, and activity will again prevail at all the ironworks and collieries. An might be expected, the decision of the ironmasters has given great satisfaction throughout the district, and due credit is given to the men for taking the course they have, and thus avoiding a contest such as has never yet been witnessed in the district, but in which they would inevitably have been the losers, sooner or later. We shall, therefore, have the gratification of seeing to-morrow, Nov. 1, all the vast iron making and coal producing works of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire in full work, as usual, instead of silent and motionless as deserted places, as was expected. Renewed activity may, therefore, be looked for in the Iron Trade. For the last month hardly any new business has been transacted, for the reason that the makers were not in a position to negotiate for new orders, and buyers were not disposed to give out contracts while so uncertain a state of affairs existed between the manufacturers and their men, and until they saw what alteration would be made in the quotations. There will no longer be any need to delay transactions, and as soon as sellers and buyers can agree as to prices there is little doubt that orders will again begin to flow in freely. It is not to be expected that any material reduction will be made in quotations further than has already been made, because it is pretty certain the prices of pig-iron and other raw materials or fuel will be but slightly lowered for a long time to come. Railway iron will not probably be sold under 11½ per cent. for many months; but this, of course, is a considerable reduction from the fabulous prices which were in some instances obtained two or three months ago. However, neither buyers nor sellers can afford to spend much time in disputing prices, as advances indicate that consumers will very shortly want their supplies renewed, and makers will want to replenish their stocks, as the old contracts are nearly all run out. The position of the Tin-Plate Trade is much about the same as for several weeks past. Orders are coming to hand very tardily, because buyers still limit their purchases as much as possible, with a view to force prices down from the present high rate of quotation.

In the Coal Trade matters are not, perhaps, quite so satisfactory as was generally expected. In regard to the demand there is no room for complaint, and ready purchasers are still found for the supplies that are turned out, and general prices are firm. It was hoped that, as the colliers and miners connected with the ironworks had withdrawn their claim for higher wages, the men at the other collieries would follow their example. However, the result of a conference of colliery proprietors and delegates from the various pits in the Rhondda Valley forbodes a rather different state of things. The meeting was held at Cardiff, by request, and nearly 30 house coal collieries of the Taff, Rhondda, and Ogmore valleys were represented. The men requested this meeting to urge their claim to an advance of 4d. per ton, for which they have been agitating for some time past, and to enforce which they gave notice on Oct. 1. Finding that the colliery proprietors would not concede the 4d., the men, towards the close of the meeting, said they would accept an advance of 2d. per ton; but this also the masters declined to accede to at the time. The masters endeavoured to show that the market was falling, and that the men had already received greater advances than the average rise given to colliers throughout the country. The masters, however, expressed a willingness to submit this and all other similar disputes to be settled by arbitration, but the men declined the proposal, and left the meeting with a determination to carry out the notices which they had given. Steam and house coals are in active request, and prices, on the whole, firm, but there are evidence of a decline in the market.

After a stoppage of something like ten years, the Llanfair Silver Mines, in the parish of Llanfair-ydd-y-Caradigan, are about to be re-opened. It is held to be the richest mine in silver ore in Wales, and had, previous to stoppage, realised 400,000l., and it will, no doubt, be profitable in the future. The mine will be worked by Mr. T. Randolph Melor, of London.

Mr. G. J. Snelus, of the Downhills Ironworks, has succeeded in obtaining a very refractory lining for cupola furnaces. It consists of lime or magnesia, or a mixture of these earths, with a small quantity of oxide of iron to cement them, and just glaze the surface. It is also used for reverberatory furnace beds, well-burnt coke dust being used to form a layer next the bed-lining.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 31.—An active business continues to be done at the ironworks in all parts of Derbyshire, and with the blowing-in of some new furnaces there has been an increased production of pig, for which there is still a brisk demand. The mills are doing well, and there is plenty of orders to keep the moulders at all the foundries fully employed. Malleable castings are being largely produced at the works of the Messrs. Lucas, at Driffield, where that description of material was first brought out, some 80 years ago. At the same place a good business is being done in steel shovels, for which the same firm is noted. The Coal Trade has not undergone much change since our last notice, but the tendency is decidedly a downward one. With heavy stocks held by merchants and our largest consumers, it is evident that the present prices will have to give way, although colliery proprietors in all parts of the country stick with great tenacity to the high figures they have enjoyed during nearly the whole of the year. Steam coal is by no means in such good request as it has been, and in several instances colliery owners have been obliged to submit to a reduction. There is a very fair demand for household coal, although the metropolis is well stocked, as shown by the many loaded wagons to be met with on the Midland and Great Northern lines, not only at St. Pancras and King's Cross, but also at intermediate stations. Makers of coke continue to do well, but with a fall in the price of coal the former will have to come down. There is some talk of a new line being promoted from Kiveton Park to Chesterfield by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, with a view of participating in the mineral traffic which now goes over the Midland. Any step in that direction is certain to meet with all the opposition the Midland can bring to bear, seeing that the southern part of its territory will shortly be invaded by the Great Northern Company's line from Nottingham to Derby.

The Sheffield Trades are still well employed, and will be so to the end of the year at least, although the orders in the hands of our manufacturers, as a rule, are not equal to what they have been. The armour-plate and the light railings are running full time, and there is a brisk demand for tyres, axles, and ordinary rails. For Bessemer there has been no signs of any falling off whatever. There are very large orders in hand not only for Bessemer rails, but also for the plain material. The cutlery houses are doing a very fair trade, both on home and foreign account. Saws, files, razors, and cast-steel goods of every description are in request. The South Yorkshire coal trade is not so good as it has been, and at a meeting of colliery proprietors held at the King's Head Hotel, Barnsley, it was agreed to reduce the prices 2s. per ton. Silketon coal has shown symptoms of a reduction, and at few places can 16s. per ton be realised, whilst steam qualities can be barely quoted at more than 18s. per ton. Shipments for Hull and Grimsby are about the same as they have been, but a good deal of coal is being sent from Goole to the home ports. Coke is easier to buy than it has been.

THE COLLIERY ON FIRE NEAR BARNESLEY.—The work of filling the Darfield Wain Colliery with water is proceeding most satisfactorily, there having been entire freedom from explosions so far, although every precaution has been taken should any occur. The prospects as to the opening out are now more encouraging than they were, but the clearing of the workings under the most favourable will be a work of time. This will be apparent when it is stated that there are about 70 acres of "goave," or open space, where the coal has been taken from, and it has been calculated that it will require about 42 days to draw the water out, supposing 2000 tons to be raised every 24 hours. Some temporary head gearing has just been erected, that formerly in use having been all but destroyed by fire, and preparations are being made for opening the shafts for the purpose of seeing what damage (if any) they have received towards the top, and repairing it. In the course of a few days it is expected that the water will have advanced to the height fixed upon by those in charge of the colliery, and shortly afterwards the necessary steps will be taken to draw it out. It is confidently expected that the early part of next year will see the colliery once more in full operation.

EAST LOVELL.—Further steady purchases have been made during the week at quoted prices. The confidence of the local parties is being daily confirmed by the respective points of operations continuing to turn out rich tin. At Tregonobris they will shortly sink the shaft in a well defined lode, from 7 to 8 feet wide, and in stripping down the sides of the 20 fm. level more tin ground has been discovered than expected. Therefore, should present prospects continue as hitherto the fortunate shareholders may rest satisfied of receiving handsome dividends for the future.

PERRAN WHEAL VYVYAN.—The operations continue to develop those marked indications forcibly referred to at the recent meeting by the leading agents of the district as the forerunner of success. The general composition of the lodes, although as yet wrought to only a few fathoms from surface, is in every respect analogous to those which have been so highly productive; and it is calculated that by the aid of the present machinery, such results will be realised as to place the mine out of the category of speculative enterprises.

ENGLISH ENTERPRISE IN NORWAY.—From Sogndal, on the west coast of Norway, the *Stavangeren* learns that the English Titan Iron Company of this place are managing their works with vigour, and probably lighten the Sogndal of several hundred tons of iron ore every week, which it ships to England, and which, according to a careful calculation, must feel the pressure in proportion as Sogndal, or the western part of Norway, is relieved. But it appears now that the company over in England have got their eyes on this fatal circumstance, as the manager has just received orders from them to level two suitable places for burning the ironstone here, and thus rid it, for the most part, of the useless stone which they have no use for before it is brought over to England, whereby large transport expenses are saved. This new exploit will considerably increase the workmen already employed, who now number about 300, which of course will

not grieve us, as we have learned to value the blessings the company's activity brings us by its workings.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—R. R. Kelly and Co., Manchester. Oct. 31.—Acid, muriatic, 4½ to 7½; sulphuric, 3½ to 4½; tartaric, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.; Alum: Best lump in barrels, 7½ to 8½; ground, 8½ to 9½; cake alum, 6½ to 7½; Ammonia, carbonate, 7d.; muriate, 2s. to 3s.; sulphate, white and grey, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; brown, 2s. per cent. 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; sal ammoniac, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; arsenic, white powdered, 8½; Benzole, 30 per cent. 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; 50 per cent. 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; Bleaching powder, 13½; copper, sulphate, 33½; green and rusty copperas, 60s.; Epsom salts, refined, 4½ to 5½; potash salts, bichromate, 8½d.; pots, 3s. 6d.; pearls, 5d.; chlorate, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; muriate, 80 per cent. at 9½ to 10½; f.o.b.: red prussiate, 3s. 2d.; yellow prussiate, 1s. 6d.; tartaric (cream of tartar), French, 6½ to 7½; Saltpetre, refined, 32s.; foreign, 25s.; soda salts, acetate, 39½; bicarbonate, 18½ to 19½; borate (borax), 65s. 6d.; soda ash, 48 to 52 per cent. 3½d.; soda crystals, 8½ to 9½; caustic, cream, 60 per cent. 10½ to 11½; white, 21½ to 22½; brown, 15½ to 16½; China-clay, 25s. to 26s.; phosphates of lime, ordinary, 60 per cent. 1s.; 90 per cent. 1s. 6d.; Bolivian, 6½ to 7½; Estramadura, 1s. 3½d.; Curacao guano, of 70 per cent. 6½; U.K.; chrome ores, 6½ to 8½; copper ores, 16s. the unit; iron ores, red hematite, British, 22s. to 23s.; Spanish, 22s. to 25s.; clay ironstone, 12s. to 18s.; Oolite, 7s. to 9s. 6d.; burnt iron ores, 50 per cent. 7d. the unit; Manganese ores, 70 per cent. 13s. to 15s.; pyrites, cupreous, 8½d.; non-cupreous, 1cd. the unit.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

BOSCEAN.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that Boscean, one of the most promising mines in St. Just district, is offered for sale by auction as a going concern. This mine being in full working order, coupled with the fact of recent important discoveries of tin made, presents to capitalists a rare opportunity for a mining investment.

ST. AGNES CONSOLS.—This mine has been inspected by Captain Bennetts, of Penhalls, but he simply confirms all that has been said by other reliable authorities who have reported upon the property. The statement is a lengthy one, and will, doubtless, be forwarded to the shareholders, who have every reason to be more than satisfied with the progress of the company.

POLHIGBY MOOR.—This mine, which is situated in Wendron, is worked by a cost-book company, in 1000 shares, upon which 2½ per share was paid in April last. The pumping-engine was set to work on Wednesday, and is expected to drain the tin ground in a few days, when valuable returns will be immediately made. The stamps and the dressing-floors will be got into operation as quickly as possible. There is every prospect that the cost of working will now be fully met in a short time. The call made at the starting of the mine covers the whole amount of expenditure up to the end of this month, and every confidence is felt in the future of the undertaking.

WEST WHEAL GORLAND.—Operations at this mine are being carried on vigorously, and the mine turning out, as far as seen, more productive than the most sanguine ever anticipated, and as soon as the engine and stamps are set to work, which will be in about four or five weeks, good profits will be made, independent of what may be discovered in Messer's bottoms, where about 90 years ago 60,000l. worth of tin was raised at a depth of 35 fathoms from surface, thus showing the richness of the lode in those days that paid so handsomely when tin was 35s. to 40s. per ton. It will pay much better now, with tin from 85s. to 95s. per ton. In addition to this, as will be seen in the report of this day's Journal, in driving the 42 west, on the copper lode, there is a strong mastery lode, from 3½ to 4 feet wide, producing 1 ton of rich ore per fathom; daily improving, and showing indications that will lead one to believe, as the elvan is approached, that a very rich bunch of ore will be found, which never fails in Gwennap when this point is realised; take for example, Consolidated Mines, and Wheal Jewell, which gave upwards of 1,000,000l. in dividends; and Wheal Gorland to the east, on the same lode, unwrought upon in this set, that gave 180,000l. profit.

NORTH POOL.—It seems most probable that another prize is to be added to this district, by a discovery close at hand in this mine. The report this week is the best yet received; prices of shares, however, are low.

EAST FOXDALE.—Since the general meeting of shareholders, last week, we learn that the mine is looking much better; and they have commenced to sink below the 75 fm. level. They sold on the 31st inst. 50 tons of silver-lead ore, at 16½ to 18½ per ton, realising 835s.

PANTY-GASEG.—This property has cut rich in the Roman level. This important event took place on Friday last. We hail this event for Amblaw, and, in fact, the whole of the Island of Anglesey.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—An important improvement has taken place this week in the bottom or 265 fm. level west of Doctor's shaft. The lode is fully 4 feet wide, and worth 40s. per fathom.

NORTH TREKREBYN is looking well, and two points of operation are worth respectively 30s. and 35s. per fathom. Highburrow lode is a strong, masterly lode, and is turning out splendid work for tin. There are numerous enquiries for shares from Cornwall.

#### J A V A L I C O M P A N Y , (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the DEBENTURE COUPONS, due on the 1st of November next, will be PAID on and after that date, at the Imperial Bank (Westminster Branch), 1, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W.

EDWARD SCHUBERT, Secretary.

4, Westminster-chambers, S.W., October 25, 1872.

#### TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Tankerville Mining Company (Limited) have this day DECLARED A DIVIDEND OF SIX SHILLINGS PER SHARE (free of income tax), PAYABLE 16th November.

Notice is also hereby given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 7th to the 16th November, both days inclusive.

By order, J. H. MURCHISON, London Manager and Secretary.

8, Austinfriars, London, 29th October, 1872.

#### ONE-HALF OF A VALUABLE ROYALTY FOR SALE.

containing HEMATITE ORE, LEAD, and deposits of FIRE-CLAY, and FINE WHITE REFRACTORY SAND, suitable for lining furnaces or for glass making. Two miles from a railway station. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. For particulars, address "Cynthia," 22, Victoria-Parade, Chester.

#### FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A GOOD 46-inch

cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 7 ft. stroke, with a 12-ton iron balance-hob attached.

Apply to Capt. HARRIS, Wheal Mary Ann Mine, Menheniot, near Liskeard.

#### ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.,

COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS, SHIP BROKERS AND COAL EXPORTERS, METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, LONDON.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, and Co. having created an assay office, and engaged the services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

#### MESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE

DEALERS, 235 and 236, GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

#### MR. E. CAVENDISH TAHOURDIN, 13 AND 14, CORNHILL,

E.C., and SHREWSBURY, has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following

SHARES at prices affixed:—

Buyer.	Seller.	Buyer.	Seller.
30 Abernauant	13s. 15s.	5 North Lovell	1s. 3s.
15 All-y-Crib	1s. 1s.	50 Nangles	1s. 1s.
20 Bog	1s. 1s.	40 North Jane	1s. 3s.
25 Boscawell Downs	1s. 1s.	25 New Dolcoath	1s. 2s.
35 Birdseye Creek	2½s. 2½s.	25 New Lovell	1s. 2s.
10 Brynwith or Grog-winion	15s. 20s.	50 North Tankerville	1s. 20s.
20 Bronfloyd	23s. 25s.	30 Pennerley	2½s. 2½s.
50 Blaen Caelan	15s. 17s.	20 Pacific	2½s. 2½s.
50 Cwm Eilan	10s. 12s.	30 Penstruthal	1½s. 2s.
10 Cook's Kitchen	25 25	20 Parys Mountain	1s. 1s.
2 Carn Brea	14s. 150	20 Plynlimmon	19s. 20s.
50 Crever and Wheal Abraham	13s. 15s.	60 Perkin's Beach	17s. 20s.
20 Camp Floyd	9 9½	10 Roman Gravels	17 17½
30 Cathedral	18s. 1 1	20 Reaffada	29s. 31s.
100 Cwm Vron	18s. 20s.	30 South Aurora	22s. 24s.
30 Devon Consols	6½s. 7s.	2 South Caradon	180 200
10 Den Pedro	11s. 13s.	10 So. Condurow	7½s. 8½s.
5 East Van	7½s. 7½s.	5 South Crofty	60 62
10 East Foxdale	22½s. 22½s.	10 South Frances	7 7½
17 Emma	22½s. 22½s.	10 South Tolcarne	7 7½
20 East Chiverton	11s. 13s.	20 St. Just Amalgam	7 7½
30 East Llangynog	11s. 13s.	50 South Rom. Gravels	17s. 19s.
10 East Lovell	19 20½	5 St. Ives Consols	3½s. 4
5 Eberhardt	6½s. 6½s.	10 Sweetland	3½s. 4
43 Fortescue	15½s. 15½s.	50 South Van	7s. 6d.
150 Gold Run	14s. 15s.	10 Tan-y-Alit	12s. 13s.
20 Gawton	14s. 15s.	15 Tankerville	14½s. 15½s.
5 Great Laxey	14½s. 15s.	50 Utah	1s. 1s.
20 Hingston Down	6 6½	15 Van	3s. 37
5 Herodfoot	15 17½	20 Van Consols	4½s. 4½s.
40 Hobbs's Hill	30s. 35s.	20 West Tankerville	3½s. 3½s.
20 Mossdale	— 2	15 West Wheal Lucy	— 22 2s.
50 New Hingston	— 2	25 West Pant-y-Go	— 5s.
		30 West Jewell	2 2½
		10 Wheal Grenville	— 5½s.

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London: LOCKWOOD and Co., 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

#### NEW LOVELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In the Journal of Oct. 19 I see an article, in which it is stated that a majority of the shareholders in the above mine are not in favour of Mr. Field's being purser; and also that he made very considerable omissions and errors, both in principle and details, when he was employed to investigate New Lovell accounts, in 1869, such as no auditor undertaking an office of high trust and responsibility should have made. Allow me to contradict most flatly both these statements, for had Mr. Seward's proxy not have been rejected he would have had a majority of 41 over both Tyacke's and Carne's proxies thrown together, although he never asked as to the latter statement, about the accounts in 1869, the party who wrote it must either have known nothing about the matter, or written what he knew was false. I was one of three who were appointed a committee to go down to a meeting to be held on the mine. No one ever said a word about errors or omissions at the time. Mr. Field, and the parties concerned paid the money according to their joint decisions. I have nothing to say against Mr. Tyacke or Mr. Carne; if I wanted to do so they have saved me the trouble, for they have thrown sufficient mud at each other, and we have it in print from them both that when it comes to the point they throw their proxies together and divide the spoil, rather than let the point they go into the hands of the party the shareholders wish to appoint. It was a great mistake taken Mr. Williams taking the chair, and he now regrets it. Widely known and deservedly respected as both himself and Messrs. Harvey and Co. are as merchants, timber and coal from them, and which the distant shareholders must pay for? I do not think they would submit to themselves, and must not expect others to do so. Who would dare to complain of the quality or price of materials if the merchants have the appointment of the agents. Many large capitalists, who were good adventurers in Cornwall, will not have their names on a cost-book on any account, because, they say, they never know the extent of their liability, and an order might come from the Stannary Court years after they had relinquished their shares and paid all calls. Let us have independent and responsible men of position and integrity, like Mr. Field, and those fears will die, and be forgotten.

Funch-lane, Cornwall, Nov. 1.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

#### LEAD ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 23—Caldbek Fells	17½	£13 5	8 5	Shield and Dinning.
— ditto	35½	8 5	8 5	— ditto
24—Wheal Mary Ann	65	23 15	6 10	Weston, Son, and Co.
— ditto	33	6 10	6 10	Trefry's Estate.
25—Minera	23½	13 15	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
— ditto	23½	13 15	6	P. Glover.
— ditto	23½	13 15	6	Washington Company.
— ditto	48	14 0	6	Pantier Lead Company.
— ditto	39	14 1	6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
— ditto	34	14 3	6	— ditto
— ditto	33	14 6	6	— ditto
31—East Foxdale	50	16 10	0	— ditto
— Tankerville	50	14 9	6	Pontesford Company.
— ditto	50	14 9	6	— ditto
Nov. 1—Great North Laxey	25	14 12	6	Burry Port Company.

#### BLENDE.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Oct. 20—Minera	104	£4 4 0	3 10	Dillwyn and Co.
— ditto	10	3 12 0	3 10	— ditto
— ditto	60	3 19 0	3 10	— ditto
— ditto	26	3 10 0	3 10	— ditto

#### BLACK TIN.

Date.	Mines.	Tons.	q. lb.	Price p. ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Oct. 26—Wheal Ury	8 13 0	16	£85 13 4	—	£741 12 6	—
— Pedn-ar-drea	5 11 2 25	10	£6 10 0	—	483 4 0	Trethellan.
30—Penhalls	7 4 0 12	10	£6 5 0	—	621 9 2	Daubuz.

#### COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 9, and sold at Swansea October 29.

Sampled October 9, and sold at Swansea October 29.							
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cape Ore.....	52	31½	£25 2 0	Bampfylde.....	2	28½	£21 13 0
ditto.....	52	31½	24 10 0	ditto.....	33	3½	1 18 0
ditto.....	51	31½	24 14 0	Furston.....	65	4½	3 3 0
ditto.....	51	30½	24 18 0	ditto.....	35	7½	5 5 0
ditto.....	51	30½	24 18 0	Concordia.....	24	49	38 2 6
ditto.....	48	30½	24 9 6	ditto.....	7	19½	15 1 0
ditto.....	48	30½	24 9 6	ditto.....	2	11½	8 12 6
Berehaven.....	145	7½	5 6 0	Brass Ashes.....	28	3½	0 11 0
ditto.....	99	7½	5 6 0	Copper Ref.....	3	56½	41 7 0
ditto.....	125	7½	5 12 0	Copper Slag.....	16	7½	3 0 0
Knockmahon.....	102	9½	6 17 0	Copper Reg.....	10	10½	7 0 0
ditto.....	103	9½	7 0 6	Copper Ore.....	26	8½	6 15 0
ditto.....	117	9½	6 19 0	ditto.....	17	7	4 15 0
Del Soto.....	87	12½	9 6 0	ditto.....	5	19½	11 0 0
ditto.....	87	12½	9 11 0	Copper Ref.....	5	5½	2 4 6
ditto.....	39	12½	8 15 6	Copper Reg.....	38	28½	20 5 0
Bampfylde.....	21	3½	1 19 0	ditto.....	38	10	7 7 6
ditto.....	26	10½	7 10 0	Copper Ore.....	50	10½	7 17 6



## THOMAS HOWARD, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the 29th Section of the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intituled, "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS and OTHER PERSONS, having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of THOMAS HOWARD, late of the King and Queen Ironworks, Rotherhithe, in Surrey, Ironmaster, who resided at Norfolk Villa, Lee, in Kent (and died on the 13th day of August, 1872, and whose will was proved by William Howard, of Lee, in Kent, Esquire, and Herbert Howard Keeling, of the King and Queen Ironworks, aforesaid, Esquire, two of the executors therein named, in Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Principal Registry, on the 27th day of August, 1872), are hereby REQUIRED TO SEND (in writing) the PARTICULARS of THEIR CLAIMS and DEMANDS to Messrs. MURRAY and HUTCHINS, the solicitors to the said executors, at No. 11, Birch-lane, London, E.C., on or before the 30th day of November, 1872.

And Notice is hereby also given, that after the last-mentioned day the said executors will PROCEED TO DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said Thomas Howard amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said executors shall have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claims they shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution.

## TO FINANCIAL AGENTS, AND OTHERS.

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THE HOLDERS of a most VALUABLE LEASE, which represents some 130 acres in extent, and is most conveniently situated near to WHITEHAVEN, and in the same mineral basin as the large mines, at present yielding such enormous fortunes, are anxious to FORM A LIMITED COMPANY, for the purpose of fully developing and opening out the said mines. It is a well-known fact that the purest and best "Bessemer" pig-iron is made from the Whitehaven ores, and, as the result, a much higher price is obtained for it than for any other "Bessemer" that is produced in Great Britain. This property offers a good opportunity for immediately realising similar large profits, now being enjoyed by the various parties engaged in such operations, and the prospects of this royalty will be found to be equally good and desirable.

A liberal arrangement will be made with any party who will undertake to provide the capital required.

Application to be made to "Ferro," care of Editor of the MINING JOURNAL, 26, Fleet-street, London.

## CAPT. ROBERT KNAPP, MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Having recently returned from Nevada, where he has added several years' experience in Silver Mining to his former extensive and varied experience in this country, is prepared to RECOMMEND TO INTERESTED INVESTORS several VERY VALUABLE MINING PROPERTIES, selected from close personal inspection, and at unusually low rates. And also to INSPECT and REPORT on other MINES in NEVADA, or other States on the Pacific Coast.

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Sixty years' experience in almost every mine in Cornwall and Devon, also of mines in Somerset, Yorkshire, and Scotland, and equally conversant with almost all the best mines in California and Borneo.

P.S.—Five years' purchase is generally the correct rule by which to purchase Mine Shares.

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Respectfully announce their readiness to INSPECT, VALUE, REPORT, and ADVISE, confidently, INVESTORS on any matter in the above capacities.

Unquestionable references and securities offered where required.

Dated October 7th, 1872.

Sir,—Through your next invaluable Journal kindly allow me to inform speculating and permanent investing capitalists that I have in the last nine months made a GENERAL SURVEY OF DEVON AND CORNWALL, thus completing my arduous Geological Survey of all classes of Mineral and other Properties in Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, which, coupled with almost a life-long experience in Mining, enables me to confidently advise them into what they may somewhat safely embark.

While sincerely thanking my clients for their long-continued patronage and confidence, and casual correspondents for their favourable regards, as I have already privately intimated to them, I now publicly announce my association with a gentleman of high personal attainments and undeniable qualifications to fully cope with this class of increasing demands, so that in future all communications addressed to—

MESSRS. THOMAS BORLAZE AND CO.,

MINERAL, ENGINEERING, AND FINANCIAL AGENCY, OFFICES,—ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL,

Will receive our careful attention and reply, unbiassed by individual or market influences.

## MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM,

MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c.

TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

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INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

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CHESTER, TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS, and all marketable MINING and other SHARES, at close market prices.

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GOGINAN, ABERYSTWYTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. A. FRANCIS, as above.

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## NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED NICKEL, REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH, OXIDE OF COBALT, GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, WIRE, &c. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

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FOR MAIN LINE TRAFFIC, SHORT LINES, COLLIERIES, CONTRACTORS, IRONWORKS, MANUFACTURERS, &c., from a superior specification, equal to their first-class Railway Engines, and specially adapted to sharp curves and heavy gradients, may always be had at a short notice from—

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WALKER'S PATENT DIRECT CENTRAL-LIFT STAMPS are EQUALLY APPLICABLE to ALL CLASSES of MINERAL, and effect an IMMENSE SAVING OF POWER AND COAL. Stamps ready for delivery can usually be shown in operation, and working model can always be seen.

These stamps are fitted with a NEW KIND OF BED, giving four grades to each stamp. Licenses granted to adapt the arrangement to existing stamps, to which it is equally applicable.

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## THE BRYNPOSTIG LEAD MINE,

NEAR LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

THE LEASES, PLANT, and MACHINERY of all that extensive and valuable Lead Mining Property, known as the Brynpostig Lead Mine, situated in the locality of the celebrated Van Mine, and within two miles of the town of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and one and a half mile from the Tyllwyth Station on the Mid-Wales Railway.

MR. GEORGE COOTE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Wednesday, November 6, at One P.M. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty, of which due notice will be given), the MACHINERY, which comprises a 28 in. rotary PUMPING ENGINE, a 16 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINE, with winding gear and crushing mill complete; excellent workshops, offices, dressing floors, &c., with every other requisite for a large mine.

The mine was worked 50 years back, and was found to be a valuable one; it has lately been worked by a limited company, which was incorporated on 1st January, 1864. They have expended more than £20,000 in the erection of suitable machinery, sinking the engine-shaft, and developing the mine. During the last two years of working upwards of £4000 was realised by the sales of lead and blende.

All the heavy and expensive work has been done, and it is believed that a small additional output only is required to develop this, and place it among the best of the Welsh mines.

For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to EDWARD TERRY, Esq., Mining Engineer, Dudley; Capt. KITTO, Llanidloes; Messrs. BOURNE and OWEN, Solicitors, Dudley; JOSEPH NEEDHAM, Esq., Solicitor, 1, New Inn, Strand, W.C.; and to Mr. COOTE, Surveyor and Auctioneer, 87, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C., and Sudbury, Suffolk.

## VALUABLE MINING SETT AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, on Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1872, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, a going concern, the whole of that valuable and extensive MINING SETT at HARROWBARROW, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, known as the

## QUEEN MINE.

Together with the whole of the WORKING PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, consisting of a 30 in. ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with fly-wheel, wrought-iron shaft, driving cranks, with 11 ton BOILER, small HORIZONTAL ENGINE, cast iron bed, driving gear pipes, &c.; twelve heads of 8 in. cast-iron axle, with iron lifters, rocket wheel, and driving gear complete; drawing machine, cast-iron axle, sockets, and gear; six revolving barrels, with driving gear; 8-arm capstan; 90 fms. of capstan rope, 2 balance bobs, 25 fms. of flat rods and pulleys, shear legs and stays, poppet heads and pulleys, 44 fms. of 9 in. plunger lift and working, 40 fms. of 9 in. main rods and plates, 100 fms. of 3/4 in. steel wire rope, 100 fms. of lidd tramway, 2 horse wheel chains, wire rope, 2 calcining floors, wood sheds (50 by 20), 6 tin butties, 2 hatches, wood smiths' shop (20 by 15) with brick chimney and forge, wood carpenter's shop (27 by 18), leather backing, mill shaft line, cistern, and the general articles in use in a tin mine; also the account-house furniture.

The above sett, which comprises valuable and extensive mineral rights, is held under leases from the Prince of Wales and Miss Bennetts, for terms of 16 years and 19 years respectively, at nominal rents, from the present date. It is situated in close proximity to the Princess of Wales and the Old Wheel Brothers, both of which mines have paid handsome profits to the adventurers—a judicious outlay of capital would, therefore, in all probability render the mine a good investment.

For further particulars, and for particulars of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, residing at Tavistock; or to Mr. BRAGINTON, the liquidator, residing at 6, Ford Park, Plymouth.

## MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, AT AUCTION,

on Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1872, at half-past Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, the whole of that VALUABLE MINING SETT, known as the

## KING MINE.

Situate at HARROWBARROW, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

Further particulars may be obtained of F. BETTELEY, Esq., 25, Cheltenham-place, Plymouth; or of the Auctioneers, Tavistock.

## VALUABLE TIN MINE IN ST. JUST, CORNWALL, FOR SALE.

MR. ALEXANDER BERRYMAN has been instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 18th November inst., at noon, on the mine, the HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE and WELL KNOWN

## TIN MINE, called BOSCEAN.

Situate in the parish of ST. JUST, in PENWITH, CORNWALL. Boscean adjoins the celebrated mines Botallack and Wheal Owles, and will be offered in One Lot as a going concern; together with the SETTS, ENGINES, and MATERIALS. The prospects of the mine are most encouraging, and an early renewal of dividends is confidently anticipated.

For further particulars, and to view, apply to the Agents on the Mine, where an inventory may be seen; or to the Auctioneer, 28, Clarence-street, Penzance.

Dated 1st November, 1872.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD ESTATES AND COAL FIELDS

## IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street and Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday, the 27th day of November, 1872 (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), at One o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. SAMUEL DONKIN, Auctioneer, the following

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD ESTATES,

In the following Lots, viz.:—

Lot 1.—THE LORDSHIP OF HART, containing an area of about 3890 acres, in the townships of Hart, Stanton, and Throston (including the foreshore), comprising several excellent farms, and a large extent of building land, adapted for residential, manufacturing, and commercial purposes, adjoining the towns and port of the Hartlepool, together with several properties in the town of Hartlepool, and ground rents arising from building sites which have been disposed of (and utilised) on building leases; also, several cottages in the village of Hart, with other properties. The minerals under Lot 1 will be reserved.

The Hartlepool, Ferry-hill, and Sunderland Railways, and the New Hartlepool Branches of the North-Eastern Railway pass through the estate; and a private railway, communicating with the North-Eastern System, is also laid into the estate, near the West Hartlepool Docks and Timber Ponds.

Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5.—THE HUTTON HENRY ESTATE, comprising three farms, an excellent private residence, a brickyard, &c., in the township of Hutton Henry, and parish of Monk Hesleden, containing about 772 acres of land, in a ring fence, and all the beds of COAL and other MINERALS thereunder. This estate will first be put up in One Lot, and if not sold as an entire property, the minerals will be sold separately as one lot, and the land will be sold in three lots, as under:—

Lot 2.—THE FARM OF HUTTON HENRY, containing 345 A. 0 R. 24 P., in the occupation of Mr. Brownless, at the low rent of £200 per annum. This farm is held on a lease for twelve years, from the 13th May, 1871, with the option reserved to the owner of determining the lease in any year by giving the usual notice, and paying a fine of ten pounds.

Lot 3.—THE FARMS OF RODD RIDGE AND RODD RIDGE MOOR, containing 404 A. 3 R. 31 P., in the occupation of Mr. John Berkin, at a rent of £180 per annum. These farms, which are capable of great improvement, are let on leases, which expire, as to the former on the 13th May, 1889, and as to the latter on the 13th May, 1874; but that the landlord has the option of determining the tenancy in any year, as in Lot 2. Also, the BRICKFIELD at Wingate, containing 19 A. 3 R. 8 P., let on lease to Mr. Birken for 12 years, from the 23rd November, 1861, at a rent of £60 a year.

Lot 4.—The dwelling house, garden, and pleasure grounds, called RODRIDGE HOUSE, containing 2 A. 3 R. 31 P., in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Lugg, on a lease for ten years, expiring 13th May, 1875, at a rent of £20 10s. per annum.

The Hutton Henry estate forms part of the Great Durham coal field, and has direct communication by railway with the ports of Sunderland and Hartlepool and the harbour at Seaham. An Act of Parliament has been obtained by the North-Eastern Railway Company for the construction of a railway through this estate, to connect the coal fields of the district with Stockton and Middlesbrough. Wingate Station, on the Hartlepool and Ferry-hill Branch, is on the estate, and the station at Castle Eden is within a short distance.

Lot 5.—THE COAL and OTHER MINERALS under the lands comprised in Lots 2, 3, and 4, unless sold with these lots as one lot.

Lot 6.—THE HURWORTH ESTATE, in the township of Wingate and parish of Killoe, consisting of the following farms, viz.:—BLACK HURWORTH FARM, containing 232 A. 0 R. 13 P., of excellent land, in the occupation of Mr. James Barker, at the yearly rent of £127; and RED HURWORTH FARM, containing 190 A. 0 R. 25 P., in the occupation of Mr. John Hutson, at the yearly rent of £85. Together with all the beds of COAL and other MINERALS lying thereunder. This estate is only about a mile and a half from the Wingate Station of the North-Eastern Railway, and an Act has been obtained for the construction of a railway through the estate to connect the coal fields of the district with Stockton and Middlesbrough.

N.B.—All the farms on the several estates are let subject to a month's notice from the landlord, for the re-possession of any portions of them which may be required for railway, building, or other purposes.

Lot 7.—The COAL under the Hardwick Hall Estate, in the parish of Monk Hesleden, containing about 770 acres, lying within a short distance of the Castle Eden Station on the Hartlepool and Sunderland Railway.

Mr. Thomas E. Foster, the eminent mining engineer of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has recently made a report in the most favourable terms as to the value of the minerals now offered for sale in the above lots.

For plans and particulars apply to Messrs. HORN and MURRAY, Solicitors, 22, King-street, St. James's, London; J. P. DAVIS, Esq., Solicitor, 15, Clifford-street, London; Messrs. NICHOLSON, SAUNDERS, and NICHOLSON, Solicitors, Wath-upon-Deane, near Rotherham; G. M. SAUNDERS, Esq., Solicitor, Carlton-chambers, 8, Regent-street, London; T. S. CUNDY, Esq., Land Agent, Wetherby, Yorkshire; G. W. ALLANSON, Esq., Hart Estate Office, Hartlepool; and Messrs. MARTIN and FENWICK, Estate Agents, 1, Park-place, Leeds; and of the Auctioneer, Bywell Felton, Northumberland.

## GEORGEHAM, NORTH DEVON.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a VALUABLE ESTATE, known as

## BUCKLAND.

In the parish of GEORGEHAM, DEVON, midway and on the line of railway which is now being made between the towns of Barnstaple and Ilfracombe, containing about 181 acres, lying in the centre of a district abounding in iron ore, and which is now being extensively raised on the properties immediately adjoining on the north, east, and west sides, and the lodes are believed to pass under this property.

The estate is held by a tenant under a lease for 21 years, which expires at Lady-day, 1874, in which the minerals are excepted, but earlier possession may be had by arrangement with the tenant.

Price, and any further information, may be obtained on application to Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Land Agent, Barnstaple.

Dated Barnstaple, July 17th, 1872.

## IN LIQUIDATION.

## THE BRYNPOSTIG LEAD MINE,

NEAR LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

THE LEASES, PLANT, and MACHINERY of all that extensive and valuable Lead Mining Property, known as the Brynpostig Lead Mine, situated in the locality of the celebrated Van Mine, and within two miles of the town of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, and one and a half mile from the Tyllwyth Station on the Mid-Wales Railway.

MR. GEORGE COOTE is favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Wednesday, November 6, at One P.M. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty, of which due notice will be given), the MACHINERY, which comprises a 28 in. rotary PUMPING ENGINE, a 16 in. horizontal WINDING ENGINE, with winding gear and crushing mill complete; excellent workshops, offices, dressing floors, &c., with every other requisite for a large mine.

The mine was worked 50 years back, and was found to be a valuable one; it has lately been worked by a limited company, which was incorporated on 1st January, 1864. They have expended more than £20,000 in the erection of suitable machinery, sinking the engine-shaft, and developing the mine. During the last two years of working upwards of £4000 was realised by the sales of lead and blende.

All the heavy and expensive work has been done, and it is believed that a small additional output only is required to develop this, and place it among the best of the Welsh mines.

For further particulars, and to view the same, apply to EDWARD TERRY, Esq., Mining Engineer, Dudley; Capt. KITTO, Llanidloes; Messrs. BOURNE and OWEN, Solicitors, Dudley; JOSEPH NEEDHAM, Esq., Solicitor, 1, New Inn, Strand, W.C.; and to Mr. COOTE, Surveyor and Auctioneer, 87, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C., and Sudbury, Suffolk.

## VALUABLE MINING SETT AND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, on Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1872, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, a going concern, the whole of that valuable and extensive MINING SETT at HARROWBARROW, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL, known as the

## QUEEN MINE.

Together with the whole of the WORKING PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, consisting of a 30 in. ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, with fly-wheel, wrought-iron shaft, driving cranks, with 11 ton BOILER, small HORIZONTAL ENGINE, cast iron bed, driving gear pipes, &c.; twelve heads of 8 in. cast-iron axle, with iron lifters, rocket wheel, and driving gear complete; drawing machine, cast-iron axle, sockets, and gear; six revolving barrels, with driving gear; 8-arm capstan; 90 fms. of capstan rope, 2 balance bobs, 25 fms. of flat rods and pulleys, shear legs and stays, poppet heads and pulleys, 44 fms. of 9 in. plunger lift and working, 40 fms. of 9 in. main rods and plates, 100 fms. of 3/4 in. steel wire rope, 100 fms. of lidd tramway, 2 horse wheel chains, wire rope, 2 calcining floors, wood sheds (50 by 20), 6 tin butties, 2 hatches, wood smiths' shop (20 by 15) with brick chimney and forge, wood carpenter's shop (27 by 18), leather backing, mill shaft line, cistern, and the general articles in use in a tin mine; also the account-house furniture.

The above sett, which comprises valuable and extensive mineral rights, is held under leases from the Prince of Wales and Miss Bennetts, for terms of 16 years and 19 years respectively, at nominal rents, from the present date. It is situated in close proximity to the Princess of Wales and the Old Wheel Brothers, both of which mines have paid handsome profits to the adventurers—a judicious outlay of capital would, therefore, in all probability render the mine a good investment.

For further particulars, and for particulars of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, residing at Tavistock; or to Mr. BRAGINTON, the liquidator, residing at 6, Ford Park, Plymouth.

## MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, AT AUCTION,

on Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1872, at half-past Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, the whole of that VALUABLE MINING SETT, known as the

## KING MINE.

Situate at HARROWBARROW, in the parish of CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

Further particulars may be obtained of F. BETTELEY, Esq., 25, Cheltenham-place, Plymouth; or of the Auctioneers, Tavistock.

## VALUABLE TIN MINE IN ST. JUST, CORNWALL, FOR SALE.

MR. ALEXANDER BERRYMAN has been instructed to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 18th November inst., at noon, on the mine, the HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE and WELL KNOWN

## TIN MINE, called BOSCEAN.

Situate in the parish of ST. JUST, in PENWITH, CORNWALL. Boscean adjoins the celebrated mines Botallack and Wheal Owles, and will be offered in One Lot as a going concern; together with the SETTS, ENGINES, and MATERIALS. The prospects of the mine are most encouraging, and an early renewal of dividends is confidently anticipated.

For further particulars, and to view, apply to the Agents on the Mine, where an inventory may be seen; or to the Auctioneer, 28, Clarence-street, Penzance.

Dated 1st November, 1872.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD ESTATES AND COAL FIELDS

## IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street and Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday, the 27th day of November, 1872 (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract), at One o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. SAMUEL DONKIN, Auctioneer, the following

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD ESTATES,

In the following Lots, viz.:—

Lot 1.—THE LORDSHIP OF HART, containing an area of about 3890 acres, in the townships of Hart, Stanton, and Throston (including the foreshore), comprising several excellent farms, and a large extent of building land, adapted for residential, manufacturing, and commercial purposes, adjoining the towns and port of the Hartlepool, together with several properties in the town of Hartlepool, and ground rents arising from building sites which have been disposed of (and utilised) on building leases; also, several cottages in the village of Hart, with other properties. The minerals under Lot 1 will be reserved.

The Hartlepool, Ferry-hill, and Sunderland Railways, and the New Hartlepool Branches of the North-Eastern Railway pass through the estate; and a private railway, communicating with the North-Eastern System, is also laid into the estate, near the West Hartlepool Docks and Timber Ponds.

Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5.—THE HUTTON HENRY ESTATE, comprising three farms, an excellent private residence, a brickyard, &c., in the township of Hutton Henry, and parish of Monk Hesleden, containing about 772 acres of land, in a ring fence, and all the beds of COAL and other MINERALS thereunder. This estate will first be put up in One Lot, and if not sold as an entire property, the minerals will be sold separately as one lot, and the land will be sold in three lots, as under:—

Lot 2.—THE FARM OF HUTTON HENRY, containing 345 A. 0 R. 24 P., in the occupation of Mr. Brownless, at the low rent of £200 per annum. This farm is held on a lease for twelve years, from the 13th May, 1871, with the option reserved to the owner of determining the



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BOILERS, is in extensive use among Collieries, Ironworks, and Mills in  
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Net price, 15s. per cwt., carriage paid; 5 per cent. off 1 ton orders; free  
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IMPROVED PATENT  
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FOR STAMPING GOLD QUARTZ, TIN, AND OTHER ORES.  
The gratework is extended, discharge loudly increased, and power economised.  
May be inspected in full work, on application to Captain TREGAY, Redruth,  
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Messrs. Bickford, Smith, and Co., is now enabled to offer Fuse of every variety of  
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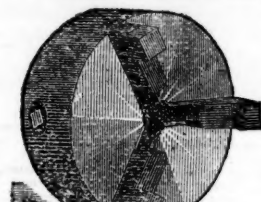
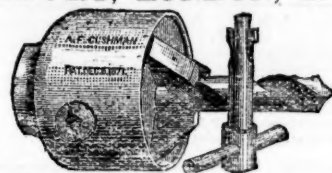
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RAILWAY and MINING TOOLS, FRYING PANS, BOWLS, LADLES, &c., &c.  
Crab Winches, Pulley and Snatch Blocks, Screw and Lifting Jacks, Ship Knees, Forgings, and Use Iron of all descriptions,  
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LETTERS



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ADVANTAGES.

GREAT SIMPLICITY and ECONOMY of CONSTRUCTION and operation.  
The stuff is taken direct from the stamps.  
Nine-tenths of the tin or other mineral treated is saved at the first washing.  
The superintendence and attention required is the least possible.  
The motive power necessary is very trifling.  
LEAD ORE.—Four-fifths will be made fit for the market by one washing.  
TIN ORES.—Four-fifths are cleaned into whits with one washing.  
Dressing-floors can be laid out in shorter time and much more economically than  
with ordinary appliances.  
Upwards of five-sixths of the labour cost for dressing is saved.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS.

From Captain RICHARD BLIGHT, Creghlaw and Penkivil United Mines, near  
Chacewater, February 19, 1872:—

I have seen the tin-dressing machine at work at North Roskear Mine, and fearlessly  
say it is the best machine I ever saw. I do not hesitate to say it saves nine-tenths  
of the tin directly it passes over it, and eight-tenths of the tin is saved into whits  
at once.

From Capt. JOHN OLD, Breage, February 22, 1872:—  
I have inspected Borlase's patent revolving metallic ore-dressing machine at  
North Roskear Mine, and am pleased to say that I have a very high opinion of it  
as a complete separator. I tried the roughs and slimes after it left the separator,  
and found it to be very poor. This testing of the machine was very satisfactory to  
me, and I can with confidence recommend it.

From Capt. RICHARD PEARCE, Dolcoath, March 2, 1872:—  
I have seen your machine for dressing tin ore working at North Roskear, and am  
pleased with the simplicity of its working, and it seems to separate its work very well.

From Capt. ANTHONY JONES, North Roskear, March 4, 1872:—  
I have worked your dressing-machine, and I find it will do its work as a separa-  
tor and cleaner admirably. The whits for burning are very good, and the rough  
which pass over it are very poor. I have great confidence in recommending it, as  
it saves much manual labour.

From Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS, Cook's Kitchen, March 4, 1872:—  
I called at North Roskear Mine to-day, and saw your new tin-dressing machine  
at work. I cannot the different divisions of roughs and slimes as classified by the  
machine, and found them highly satisfactory. I believe it to be the foundation of  
a method for dressing tin which must, sooner or later, come into general use.

From Mr. F. PASCOE, tin dresser, Tuckingmill, March 4, 1872:—  
It will do for any class of work; for slimes it is first-class. It is equal to four  
times budding by passing over this machine once.

From Mr. S. H. STEPHENS, tin dresser, Great Wheal Fortune, March 5, 1872:—  
I have seen Mr. Borlase's patent machine in full operation at North Roskear  
Mine, and I willingly bear testimony to its efficiency for cleaning tin ores—in fact,  
it makes the best separation in one running I ever saw, either in this country or in  
America.

THE MACHINE CAN BE SEEN AT WORK AT NORTH ROS-  
KEAR MINE, CAMBORNE, and all further particulars may be obtained on ap-  
plication to—

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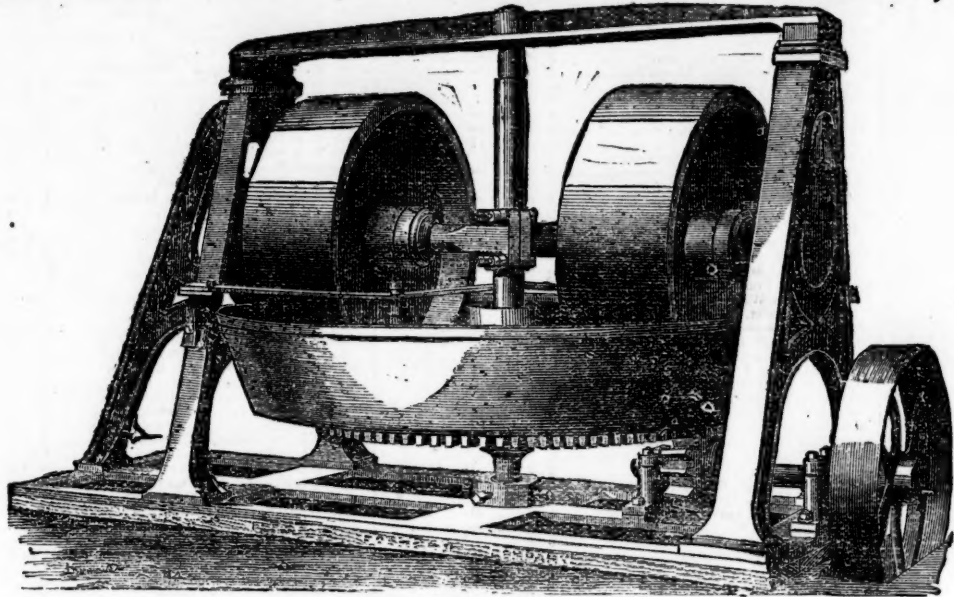
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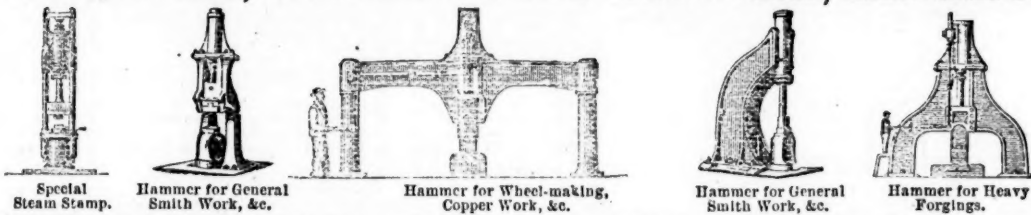


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## B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW CANAL IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

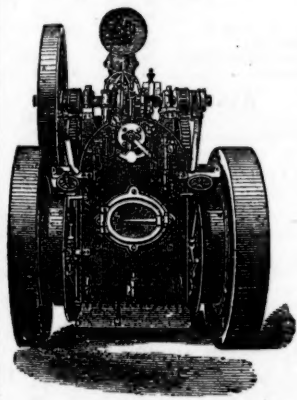


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PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES,  
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, as by its adoption—Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected; The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither foundations nor engine-house being required; It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a great desideratum at a large colliery; It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any desired position.

Prices and full particulars on application as above, and also references to view the engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest, Darlington, Durham, Penzance, and other places.

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Manufacture, in Galvanised and Corrugated Iron,

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They require considerably less framework to carry them than ordinary slates or tiles.

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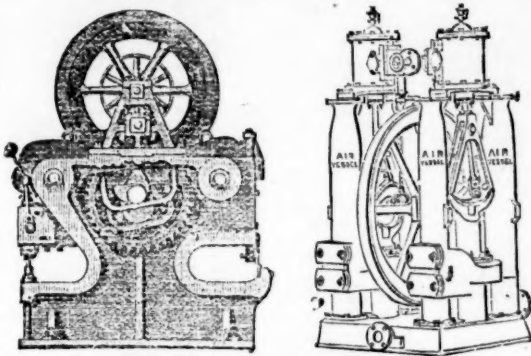
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REMOVED from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their liberal support for so many years, and informs them that (having opened business at Valparaiso) he has now declined business in England in favour of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's instruments.

A. JEFFERY

Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument Manufactory, and is prepared to supply THEODOLITES, DIALS, POCKET DIALS, LEVELS, TRAVERSING AND PLAIN PROTRACTORS, CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, MEASURING CHAINS AND TAPES, ASSAYERS' SCALES AND WEIGHTS, ENGINE COUNTERS, and, in short, every description of Instruments used in SURVEYING, MEASURING, MAPPING, &c. Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

### BARKER'S IMPROVED FUEL (FROM COAL DUST), SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES FOR WHICH COAL IS USED.

This fuel, made from dust coal, gives in use results superior to the best coal; it is thoroughly water proof, stacks without liability to spontaneous combustion, loss, or deterioration on board ship, or in any climate, and in 30 per cent. less space than coal.

An immense saving in effected by its use on sea-going steamers, owing to its high evaporative power, requiring one-third less stowage room, and avoiding all risk of spontaneous combustion. It burns with little smoke, forming itself into coke; it is very durable, the combustion is perfect, and it will not fall or disintegrate in great heat before a blast or strong draught, nor does it produce clinker.

It will bear rough usage and handling without breakage.

As regards the manufacture, it is easily and cheaply made; the machinery made is simple, effective, and comparatively inexpensive.

No heavy pressure is required, or exposure to heat after moulding, to dry or coke (as is usual); and after mixing, the blocks could, if desired, be made up by hand labour; but for large production, self-acting machinery is recommended; and when moulded, the fuel is at once ready for use or transit.

Works are in operation in London, and can be viewed on application. Intending licensees can send their coal and have it made up into fuel in their own presence, and have it returned to them for trial.

Samples on a large scale suitable for every purpose supplied for trial. The proprietors of the patents are prepared to grant licenses, and would, if desired, undertake contracts to provide machinery, erect works, and put the same into satisfactory operation, on any required scale of manufacture.

Application to be addressed to the patentees—  
Mr. DAVID BARKER, Oldbury House, Northfleet, London; or  
Mr. THOS. D. CLARE, 13, St. Mary's Row, Birmingham.

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THE IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general. Offices of the Review: Middlesbrough-on-Tees (Royal Exchange); London, 11 and 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street; Newcastle-on-Tyne (50, Grey-street).

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The most important fact that those alarming complaints may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the author, fully explained, by means of which EVERYONE IS ENABLED TO CURE HIMSELF perfectly, and at the least possible cost.

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## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

## BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Divid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	10 15 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
2000	Bluen Caelan, s, Cardigan*	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	April 1872
18000	Boscawell Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
200	Botalack, t, c, St. Just*	91 5 0	145	150 155	619 15 0	0 6 0	Aug. 1872
500	Brookfield, c, Cardigan*	100 0 0	85	80 85	110 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1872
4000	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	—	—	2 4 0	0 7 0	Oct. 1872
458	Cargill, s, Newlyn	15 15 7	—	—	10 0 0	2 10 0	Oct. 1872
6400	Cashwell, t, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	1 4 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
5000	Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb	2 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 0	July 1872
1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan*	35 0 0	160	150 155	297 0 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1872
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan*	19 14 9	28	27 29	11 9 6	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	0 2 0	7	6 1/2 7 1/2	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
656	Ding Dong, t, Gulval	49 14 6	—	—	7 10 0	0 15 0	Aug. 1872
4296	Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne	10 14 10	70	60 70	0 0 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1872
10000	East Ballewidden, t, Sancerre*	1 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	Aug. 1872
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	2 14 0	—	—	14 10 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
300	East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	207 10 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1872
6400	East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	15	13 15	13 1 3	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
2800	Foxdale, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	80 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
5000	Frank Mills, t, Christow	3 18 6	—	—	4 8 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1872
3950	Gawton, c, Tavistock*	3 10 6	—	—	0 13 0	0 5 0	May 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, c, [30,000 £1 p., 10,000 15s. p.]	10 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1872
15000	Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	16	14 1/2 15 1/2	15 1 0	0 2 6	June 1872
5000	Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston*	40 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 3 0	Oct. 1872
4000	Green Hurd, t, Cumberland*	0 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1872
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), t, c	4 19 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1872
1024	Herodford, t, near Liscard*	8 10 0	20	15 17 1/2	62 5 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
6000	Hingham Down, c, Calstock	6 4 0	—	—	3 18 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
25000	Killalee, s, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11 1/2	0 9 1/2	Dec. 1870
400	Liburne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	343 10 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1871
2784	Lovell, t, Wendron	3 0 0	15	13 14	0 4 0	0 4 0	July 1872
9000	Marke Valley, c, Cardigan*	4 10 6	4	3 1/2 4	61 3 0	0 16 0	Aug. 1872
9000	Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 3 6	July 1872
20000	Miner Co. of Leland, s, c, t	7 0 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 4 0	July 1872
4000	New Penbroke, c, St. Par Station	4 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 6	June 1872
12000	North Hendre, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1872
2000	North Levant, t, c, St. Just	10 12 0	17	15 17	0 6 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1871
5496	Pen-an-dren, t, Redruth	8 2 0	—	—	39 15 10	0 11 8	July 1872
6000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	4	—	1 7 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1870
6000	Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne	4 3 4	—	—	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
1772	Pollero, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1870
2000	Poldice, t, c, Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1872
1130	Providence, t, Uny Lelant*	10 6 7	—	—	0 2 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1870
10000	Queen, s, c, Calstock	7 10 0	18	17 18	0 14 6	0 1 6	June 1871
12000	Roman Gravel, t, Salop*	4 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1872
5869	Roswell Hill and Ransom, t	4 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 6 0	Sept. 1872
10000	Shelton, c, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
512	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	220	180 200	1 1 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1871
5000	South Carn Brea, c, t, Illogan	1 11 6	—	—	17 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
6000	South Darren, t, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
242	Spearhead, t, St. Just*	36 17 9	—	—	3 2 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1872
940	St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives	10 15 0	14	16 17	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
871	St. Just Amalgamated, t*	3 10 0	—	—	40 18 0	2 0 0	June 1872
12000	Tankerville, t, Salop*	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Oct. 1872
25000	Terras, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—	—	40 18 0	2 0 0	Sept. 1872
6000	Tinctor, t, c, Pool, Illogan*	9 0 0	50	57 60	9 1 0	0 10 0	July 1872
4000	Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	5 15 0	15	13 15	8 0 0	0 14 0	Oct. 1872
15000	Van, t, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	30	36 38	51 7 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
3000	W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	—	—	3 15 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
2048	West Wheal Frances, t, Illogan	26 13 9	16	14 15	0 3 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
400	West Wheal Seton, c, Camborne*	47 0 0	70	60 65	0 3 0	0 1 0	Dec. 1871
12988	Wheal Arthur, t, c, Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	638 10 0	1 10 0	Aug. 1872
512	Wheal Basset, c, Illogan*	7 2 6	60	50 60	0 13 6	0 2 6	Sept. 1872
5179	Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne*	7 14 6	9 1/2	9 1/2 9 1/2	10 0 0	0 7 6	July 1872
2048	Wheal Jane, t, Kea	2 13 10	—	—	14 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 1872
4296	Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	14 1/2	13 1/2 14 1/2	82 2 3	0 10 0	May 1872
2048	Wheal Kiddy, t, Uny Lelant	3 10 6	—	—	73 15 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1872
896	Wheal Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	13 17 6	19	10 12	522 10 0	4 0 0	Aug. 1872
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t, Menheniot*	10 0 0	11	8 10	0 2 0	0 1 0	June 1871
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchings, t, Plympton	2 12 6	—	—	0 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1872
80	Wheal Cables, t, St. Just	70 0 0	400	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1872
12000	Wheal Russell, c, Tavistock*	1 0 0	—	—	62 12 6	0 3 0	May 1872
4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	10 14 6	5 1/2	5 1/2			
10000	Wheal Whistler, t, c, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—			
20878	Wicklow, c, s, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	7 1/2	6 1/2 7 1/2			

## FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Divid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
35000	Alamitos, t, Spain*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 15 6	0 1 6	Sept. 1872
30000	Almaden and Tinto Consol., s*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1871
20000	Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 5 0	0 2 0	July 1872
10000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 2 0	July 1872
10000	Bensberg, t, Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	9 5 0	0 1 5	Sept. 1872
20000	Cape Copper Mining, t, S. Africa	7 0 0	24 1/2	24 26	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
30000	Central American Association*	0 15 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1871
21000	Colorado Terrible, s, Colorado*	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey*	0 14 0	—	—	3 0 0	0 1 0	July 1871
23500	Eberhardt and Aurora, s, Nevada*	10 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	1 0 0	0 1 0	July 1871
50000	Emma, s, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	23 1/2	23 23	3 0 0	0 6 0	Oct. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, St. Aust.	2 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 4 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1872
15000	Ferguson, c, California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	April 1872
30000	Flagstaff, s, Utah*	10 0 0	16	15 1/2 16 1/2	1 16 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
4000	Fortuna, t, Spain*	1 0 0	—	—	2 16 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
60000	Golconda, t, Spain*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 4	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
60000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia*	1 3 0	—	—	0 1 10	0 6 0	Nov. 1868
15000	Linares, t, Spain*	3 0 0	3	2 1/2 3	14 3 4	0 8 0	Sept. 1872
7397	Lusitania, Portugal* (45 shares)	3 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 10 0	April 1872
30000	Mineral Hill, s, Nev.* (1000 deb.)	10 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1872
12000	Preussische Ber. & Hütten Aktien, c, t	30 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	0 1 4	Sept. 1872
10000	Pontgibaud, s, France	20 0 0	22	19 22	11 15 0	0 15 0	June 1872
300000	Port Phillip, c, Clunes*	1 0 0	1	—	1 7 0	0 1 0	June 1871
44000	Richmond, c, Nevada*	1 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
10000	Scottish Australian Mining Co. t*	1 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	2 0 0	4	3 1/2 4	0 14 0	0 2 0	Sept. 1872
60000	South Aurora, s, Nevada*	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 12 0	0 5 0	June 1871
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	—	—	1 14 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1872
20000	Tollima, s, s* (6000 sh. are £5 f. pd.)	2 10 0	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1872
500	Westphalian, s, t, Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	8 0 0	0 3 0	May 1872

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Divid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>s</i> , <i>s</i> * (15 per cent. Preference)	1 0 0	1 1/2	3/4	...Fully pd.
20000	Anglo-Australian, <i>s</i> , Victoria*	2 5 0	—	—	...May 1872
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>g</i> †	0 10 0	3/4	1/4	...Mar. 1872
20000	Australian United, <i>c</i> , Victoria†	2 10 0	1	1 1/4	...Fully pd.
3000	Bollavista, <i>s</i> , Peru* (£10 shares)	6 10 0	—	—	...April 1872
50000	Braganza, <i>s</i> , Brazil†	0 15 0	—	—	...Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, <i>s</i> , Utah*	10 0 0	8 1/2	9 0/4	...Fully pd.
4000	Cedar Creek, <i>c</i> , California*	5 0 0	5	5 5/8	...Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romanga, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
7500	Champion, <i>c</i> , s, Colorado*	10 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
58000	Chontales, <i>c</i> , s, Nicaragua*† (and 15,000 of £1 10s.)	2 0 0	3/4	3/4	...Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	...Feb. 1872
10000	Crescent, <i>g</i> , Plumas County, California*	3 0 0	—	—	...Allotment
100000	Cuiaba, <i>g</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil†	0 17 6	—	—	...June 1872
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
100000	Eolipae, <i>c</i> , California*	1 0 0	3/4	3/4	...Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	...Dec. 1871
60000	Exchequer, <i>s</i> , <i>s</i> , California*	1 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
40000	Fortuna Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
150000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>c</i> , New Granada*†	2 0 0	3/4	3/4	...Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, <i>g</i> †	1 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
10000	Holcomb Valley, <i>g</i> , California	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/4	...Fully pd.
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil†	5 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
120000	I. X. L., <i>s</i> , <i>s</i> , California*	5 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
50000	Javali, <i>g</i> , Nicaragua*	2 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
11000	Kansas, <i>c</i> , Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
12000	Lancaster, <i>t</i> , <i>t</i> , Vizcaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 5 0	—	—	...Sept. 1872
20000	Last Chance, <i>s</i> , Utah	5 0 0	0	5 1/2 5 1/4	...Fully pd.
165000	London and California, <i>g</i> †	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/4	...Fully pd.
4000	Malaga, <i>t</i> , Spain*	10 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
30000	Malpaso, <i>c</i> , Colombia* (25,000 issued)	1 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/4	...Fully pd.
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, <i>c</i> , <i>s</i> , Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, <i>c</i> , Honnef, Germany*	5 5 0	—	8 1/4	...Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., *N. Scot.	2 0 0	—	—	...Allotment
6000	Monte Loretto, <i>c</i> , <i>s</i> , Italy*	5 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
51000	New Quebrada, <i>c</i> , Venezuela*	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 3/4	...Fully pd.
60000	New Rosco, <i>c</i> , Mexico*	0 15 0	—	—	...Dec. 1871
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, <i>c</i> , Coromandel*	5 0 0	—	—	...Allotment
20000	North American, <i>g</i> †	4 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
15000	Pacific, <i>c</i> , <i>s</i> , Nevada and California (and reduced)*	4 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 3	...Fully pd.
50000	Panalello, <i>c</i> , Chile†	4 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/4	...Fully pd.
80000	Pastorena United, <i>c</i> , Italy†	3 0 0	3/4	3/4	...Fully pd.
18000	Pinto, <i>s</i> , Nevada (and 8000 deferred)	5 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
50000	Rosa, <i>c</i> , Colombia* (40,000 issued)	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1 1/4	...Fully pd.
130000	Rosa Grande, <i>c</i> , Brazil† (£1 shares)	0 17 0	3/4	3/4	...July 1872
30000	Ruby Consolidated, <i>c</i> , Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	...Allotment
25000	San Pedro, <i>c</i> , Chile†	10 0 0	5 1/2	5 1/4 5 1/4	...Fully pd.
15000	Saturn, <i>s</i> , Utah*	2 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/4 5 1/4	...Fully pd.
50000	Silver Star, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
10000	Silver Plume, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	1 0 0	2	1 1/2 2	...Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, <i>s</i> , Colorado*	2 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	10 0 0	16	17 10	...Oct. 1872
2000	Tolybate, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	2 10 0	—	—	...Nov. 1871
10000	Tuacuri, <i>g</i> , Brazil†	1 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
20000	Thornhill Reef, <i>g</i> , Australia*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1 1/4	...Fully pd.
20000	Troilumne, <i>g</i> , California*	1 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
43174	United Mexican, <i>s</i> , Mexico††	28 5 0	3 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/4	...Fully pd.
10000	Utah, <i>g</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>s</i> , Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, <i>c</i> , South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.
45000	Yudanamatuna, <i>c</i> , South Australia*††	2 0 0	—	—	...Fully pd.